The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1173—Vol. XXVIII.] LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1858. (WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED ....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

CORNISH MINE PHOTOGRAPHS—No. XXVI.

"GWENNAP PIT."

A celebrated statesman and writer has said, "Tell me the amusements of a people, and I will tell you their peculiar characteristics." There is great shrewdness in this remark decidedly, for much may be gleaned of their idiosyncracy as developed in their social enjoyments. If the Cornish, as a people, are to be judged of by this standard they will have a good position awarded to them for humanity and kindness, to which they are undoubtedly entitled; still it must be confessed that a great deal of the old leaven of superstition is to be found lurking in what would appear at first to be refined and strictly religious observances.

There is so striking a resemblance not only in language but in habits and customs of the Cornish and Welsh people as would indicate they were originally descendants of the same stock; both pride themselves as being the legitimate representative type of the ancient Britons; how this may be we know not, certain is it, however, that formerly both were servile victims of superstition. Though fairies, piskies, devils, ghosts, death-bed tokens, signs, and other popular fallacies still have their votaries, yet at the present day they are at a far greater discount in the dukedom than in the principality. From the towns these preposterous follies are nearly banished, as well as from amongst the more intelligent of the mining village population. Education, and the improved style of modern pulpit declamation, has undoubtedly contributed much to this desirable end in our western districts. Under the former dreadful influences the Mormons have probably made more converts to their monstrous and blasphemous system than amongst any section of people in these kingdoms. By the same aids Johanna Southcote was successful amongst the most ignorant classes of the benighted and barbarous parts of Yorkshire and Wales; but in the county of Cornwall neither of these "churches" (heaven save the mark) ever took root or had an abiding place.

John Wesley was the man of and for his day. Born, as it were, for the period, he with profound wisdom directed and made use of the popular prejudices, and sought thereby to convert error into truth. Using the force of self-reasoning on their own premises, he encouraged their belief in things unseen, unknown, and unfelt by many; he taught that there were moments of pure happiness enjoyed in this world by the virtuous character the vicious could never attain; and exhorted them to repentance by the call of the divinity implanted in every man's breast, endeavouring to inculcate Pope's beautiful verse—

> "What conscience dictates to be done,
> Or warns me not to do,
> This teach me more than hell to shun,
> That more than heaven pursue."

He, with fervour and assiduity, as remarkable for their power as for their rarity, pointed to the dictates of that "still small voice," and portrayed to the until then neglected population, with an earnestness and zeal hitherto unknown, the fearful consequences of the Divine wrath, and the folly and danger of wrestling with God by resisting his impulses; for the subjects of his discourses taking the most impressive texts of scripture. At first, this minister of good was treated with ridicule, indignity, and persecution; but a mighty change was at hand: the good seed fell into good ground, a few converts to the new teaching were made; these became consistent members of society, instead of the reckless, rough characters they had previously been. Of these some were selected by Wesley to further the important work he had undertaken; this was a great and politic step towards the rapid progress soon afterwards made. Chapels sprung up on every side; the simplicity of prayer, without the monotony and repetitions of our otherwise beautiful Church service, the constant change of ministers, the adopting more convenient hours of worship, the shortening the services, the change to an entirely new system of psalmody, in which all could enter, the fervour and inspiration of extemporaneous prayer and preaching, in contradistinction to the apathy of the clergy; and, in some cases, the novelty, in others the fashion, drew vast congregations, amongst whom were many

> "Fools who came to scoff remained to pray."

To such assemblages as these, and from such causes, the celebrated meeting at Gwennap Pit owes its origin. On great occasions, such as holidays and festivals, the crowds were so great that no rooms or buildings were sufficiently capacious to contain a tithe of the concourse. Hence the necessity of out-door services, of which the subject of our paper is the most remarkable and most popular.

In bringing his congregations together on such occasions, Mr. Wesley had a happy method of selecting situations as impressive as possible from some grand natural peculiarity, to which, in his eloquent discourses, he could effectively refer for evidences of Almighty power and design, and which, under such circumstances, told with astonishing effect on these sons and daughters of toil, so little accustomed to practical illustration. Near St. Michael's Mount is a large rock, called the Chapel Rock, or, sometimes, Wesley Rock. On the sea shore, or sandy beach at its foot, is the spot on which thousands have listened to his preaching from the eminence on such topics as the miraculous draught. His audience were, two-thirds of them, perhaps, poor fishermen and tinners. With what thrilling effect would—"I will make you fishers of men" fall on their ears in so appropriate a place! Whilst preaching in the midst of the sublime but wild scenery at the Land's End, standing on the hill immediately behind the then extreme and tapering point, he is said to have extemporised the simple and beautiful hymn commencing—

> "Lo! on this narrow spot I stand,
> Betwixt two roaring seas."

Lanyon Quoit (a druidical altar in the parish of Madron, in the neighbourhood of which are many stone circles, said to be temples of these ancient priests) was also a favourite resort. Here, in the wilderness, did this pioneer of the word of truth, with striking success, contrast with power their idolatry and licentious practices with the pure and holy doctrine of which he was the herald! But at no place did then, or do now, so vast congregations assemble, or is the original character of the scene so strictly preserved, as at the Gwennap Pit. Here now, as heretofore, on Whit Tuesday do thousands on thousand meet to hear the word of God preached forth under the glorious canopy of His heaven only.

Gwennap Pit is so called from the peculiarity of its form—a vast amphitheatre; probably, indeed, it is the remains of some old surface mining operations. The slopes all round, but in one place, consist of a series of steps, or rather seats, covered with sods, accommodating many thousands of hearers, by whom the preacher can be tolerably well understood when the services commence, as all is breathless attention; solemnity itself hushes all buz or sound. As may be supposed, from the circumstances narrated, and from its being situated in the very heart of the great mining district of Cornwall, this is essentially the "miners' meeting." It is considered, and is in fact, one of their peculiar institutions, therefore should not be omitted in a description of the habits and characteristics of the mining population; this being *de facto* a mining service in every feature of the word. The preacher has abundant evidence on the spot on which to dwell; the wonders of His Almighty creation, as the miners in their daily work experience; and when dilating on the uncertainty of life, an appeal to the fact of the dangers of mining finds a response in hundreds of bosoms who have lost, as nearly all have, some friend or relative in the dangerous profession! No wonder, then, Gwennap Pit is so much held in reverence by miners, and the services looked forward to, and attended, with so much interest. Many days beforehand preparations are made by the surrounding neighbourhood to accommodate the crowds who visit St. Day (a very large mining village, near which the Pit is situated). Still, all cannot be accommodated: many, knowing this, bring life's substantials with them. From early morning, at which prayer services commence, until about ten o'clock, streams of pedestrians, equestrians, and vehicles of every sort, size, and description, pour in, as one unbroken tide, crowding every road and approach, each endeavouring to secure good situations. Within a radius of twenty miles foot passengers repair by hundreds; the choirs of the different chapels bringing their musical instruments to swell the chorus. As they walk they practice the hymns appointed for the services, this serving as a solace during their journey.

Custom has made this day more observed than any of the parish feasts or local institutions, to the entire exclusion of all the ancient Whitsuntide sports, save wrestling. This truly Cornish miners' game, year by year, is fast also falling into disuetude; the people evidently prefering the quieter and more refined sphere of life. One great inducement to this change is the amazing number of young men who, from sobriety, correct demeanour, with a little self-respect and self-culture, aided by competent practical experience, have raised themselves to comparatively high situations as mine captains and agents, not only in their native county, but in nearly every mining part of the globe.

In Cuba, Mexico, Lima, Coquimbo, Jamaica, Australia, Isle of Man, Ireland, Yorkshire, and Wales, large numbers of managers and skilled labourers spring from this class of persons, who carry into those distant climes many of the practices and impressions received at such meetings as the "Pit." True, many sent out perish from that bane of the miner—drunkenness. This to them is far more fatal than the miasma of the swamp, or the blaze of the noonday tropical sun; yet even this is in some measure evidently yielding to the force of example and precept. This injurious custom is not carried to anything like such an extent by the agents and captains as it was only a few years since; their influence exerts itself more powerfully amongst the men than would appear to the eye of the casual observer, but to those who know their characters it is evident and palpable, and the total abstinence movement has a host of followers in this county. As may be supposed, a batch of this society's lecturers are to be found at St. Day on the Pit anniversary, urging with all the vehemence and rhetoric that they can command the grand advantages of temperance. Here, too, may be found the active representatives of the various sections of dissent from Methodism; but the "old connection" still does, and probably always will, command a vast majority over the schismatics; old associations, and the memory of their founder, naturally lead to it. To witness so many thousands of these rough, hardy sons of toil and danger for that day resigning their work and their wonted amusements to assemble in the rude temple of the Pit, for the purpose of Divine worship (whether sincerely or not is not for us to say), is a grand sight, which cannot be contemplated without emotion and awe. At the commencement of the services, when the preacher gives out the hymn, the chorus of praise which ascends from so many well-trained voices pleases the ear, and thrills through the soul of the contemplative, raising its aspirations, and fitting it for the higher and more extatic duties of prayer and admonition.

The regular services are pretty much the same as those practised in their chapels, except that they extend over longer periods. The season of the year, in a climate so mild as that of Cornwall, renders this out-door preaching not only more practicable, but more pleasurable than being pent up in a large building; whilst the voice of the minister is better heard, not being lost or confused by echo or reverberation. The utmost solemnity and silence prevails; indeed, figuratively speaking, a pin might be heard drop.

Ministers of more than ordinary ability and celebrity usually officiate; the congregation consists principally of persons engaged in mining operations, with their families, in their best attire, who at an early hour of the evening retire, the younger branches to amuse themselves as they are wont, and as we have previously described. We say again, to see these people in all their phases, and to form a just appreciation of their character, it is necessary to accompany them in their amusements and devotional exercises, in public and in private, when we hesitate not to say the practises described in our paper will be admitted to be infinitely superior to those prevalent twenty or thirty years since, at which period badger-baiting, cock-fighting, wrestling, and such brutalising sports were in vogue.

We would advise those who have not done so to visit our Pit Day, for they can scarcely be said to have experienced the Cornish institutions without doing so: they will see for themselves, and rejoice that the people prefer the quiet, edifying, and certainly more rational and refining influences they obtain, by spending their holiday, as detailed in this paper, at the "Gwennap Pit."—George Henwood.

Original Correspondence.

THE STEAM COAL ASSOCIATION AWARD.

Sir,—In your last week's Journal, Mr. John Lee Stevens would appear to complain of an "unfair bias," either in the appointment or the proceedings of the professional agents, as he calls them, and not arbitrators, as he states they were called in the *Times*. I think I can put him right, if his injured feelings will allow him to re-read the advertisement which offered a reward of 500*l.* for the best method of preventing smoke in multitubular boilers, and more especially in reference to boilers in use in steam-vessels. Three gentlemen were selected by the body of coal proprietors who offered the 500*l.* reward, for the purpose of deciding to whom it was due. If he will refer to the advertisement, he will see it was in their power to award it to any, or, if none were satisfactory, to withhold it. The body of coalowners placed a further sum of money at these gentlemen's disposal, for the trial of such plans or methods as appeared most likely to answer the purpose required; and further, that the candidates for the 500*l.* should, if aggrieved by the selection, have the use of the boiler selected to test at their own cost their plan.

Now, I ask Mr. Stevens, could he expect the coalowners to test, at their own expense, the plans of 103 competitors for their 500*l.*, when, in the opinion of the judges appointed by them, only four were likely to be applicable to the peculiar case for which the reward was offered? I will only allude to the reasons he assigns for not availing himself of the offer of a trial at his own expense, or the appeal "from Cæsar to Cæsar."—1. Because the professed agents had already tried a plan of their own, so satisfactory to themselves as to make it the basis of future trials. I would ask Mr. Stevens if it was not necessary to try the boiler in every way, to see that it was in the best condition possible, so as to give each candidate or competitor a fair chance, and to institute careful experiments on the ordinary boiler as a test, before trying any plan submitted?—2. Mr. Stevens need not fear to impugn the professional ability of the judges, as doubtless they are perfectly capable of defending themselves. Your correspondent, Mr. Editor, is, of course, aware, as the fact was duly announced in your Journal, that Mr. Williams declined, in the most handsome manner, to receive the reward accorded to him, and offered it as a basis of a fund for annual premiums to those engineers and stokers who worked with the greatest economy. Your correspondent truly states the judges were not appointed as a committee of a public body, scientific, or committee of any sort, nor as commissioners of Government, of whom we have seen enough, but they were appointed by the body of the owners belonging to the Steam Coal Association to test the Admiralty reports, and give away 500*l.* of that association's money.

I do not doubt Mr. Williams will accept Mr. Stevens's challenge, nor do I doubt that the use of the boiler will be allowed by the body of coalowners—the loser to pay all costs, and the judges appointed one by each party, and an arbitrator by the two judges.

St. Austell, Feb. 8. An Anti-(Carboniferous) Smoker.

BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

Gentlemen,—At a meeting of the shareholders of this company, held at the London Tavern, on Jan. 27, I was sorry to see the factious opposition shown to the directors on that day (for I can call it by no other name); at the same time, I can make allowance for the loud complaints against the unsuccessful endeavours of the directors to make it a paying concern.

About the year 1836 the company was formed, with a paid-up capital of 400,000*l.*, in 8000 shares of 50*l.* each. The leasehold and freehold property was purchased of Messrs. Hill and Wheeley for the sum of 200,000*l.* The plant, engines, and machinery cost 68,000*l.* There was also a mortgage of 70,000*l.* charged on the property, which said sum was to be paid by annual instalments by the shareholders, making a total of about 360,000*l.*, leaving only 40,000*l.* as a working capital. The directors, thinking they could enlarge and improve the works, laid out the sum of 80,000*l.* in partially erecting three new blast-furnaces, excavating for a mill and forge, and sinking pits, &c., which said works were not completed, and are now unproductive. They also made an outlay in repairing and improving the old works, making new roads, inclines, &c., at a cost of 80,000*l.*

In order to raise funds for this great outlay, it was found necessary to borrow money for the purpose: 20*l.* scrip shares were offered to the shareholders, but few took them. Debentures bearing 6 per cent. per annum were issued, and a large amount of them were taken, payable in seven years. The whole amount was not sufficient to complete the intended improvements. They also paid the sum of 7000*l.* annually in reduction of the mortgage, making a total outlay of upwards of 520,000*l.* during the last 20 years. Now, I would ask any reasonable man, how could it be expected that with an annual average make of 20,000 tons of iron (the profits, which cannot be large, considering the precarious state of the iron trade) any dividend could have been paid to the shareholders? The extent of the Blaenavon property is about 12,000 acres; the most part of it contains an inexhaustible supply of coals, ironstone, and limestone. Capital alone is required to ensure success. No one can question the capability of the property; in fact, *all* practical men say there is not the like of it in the mineral basin of South Wales.

During the last four years, three new directors have been elected by the shareholders; they being thorough practical men of business, immediately investigated the affairs of the company, and decided that before any dividend was paid they, as honest men, should pay off their debts (nothing more reasonable). In consequence of that resolution, some of the shareholders naturally got discontented, and raised an outcry that other directors might be elected. Some wishing to wind-up the concern at once, the directors refused to entertain the proposition of the minority. The directors, some time since, were called upon to pay up a large amount of debentures overdue; also to pay off the remaining part of the mortgage—a difficulty which they were unprepared for at the time. They, however, got a person to advance 50,000*l.* by way of mortgage, but before they could have it they were obliged to become personally responsible for the 50,000*l.* They did so, and eventually they asked the shareholders to bear the responsibility with them. The majority refused, consequently the present Chairman is the only responsible person at the present time, the old directors having resigned. He has for the last two years been urging the shareholders to subscribe more capital, to pay off the obligation. Meeting after meeting was called; no feasible plan was proposed; it all ended in nothing being done. At the last of the said meetings only 1300*l.* was offered by the shareholders. In the meantime, the mortgagee gave notice for the immediate payment of his claim; also several debenture holders pressed the directors for immediate payment, rendering the responsibility of the directors a most disagreeable affair (the small pittance they receive of the shareholders is only 200*l.* per annum each). They naturally say to the shareholders, as you will not furnish us with capital for carrying on the works, and paying off the responsibility resting upon our shoulders, you ought to give us a reasonable sum for our influence and exertions.

A meeting was held for that purpose in December last, and a resolution to that effect was proposed, that the four directors should receive 5000*l.* per annum. Another meeting was called on Jan. 27, and the said resolution was carried by a large majority. A most determined opposition was made by the minority, and threats of putting the concern into Chancery.

Brother shareholders, I now beg to tender you my advice. I have resided in Blaenavon for the last 28 years, and am intimately acquainted with the value of the property. I would advise you by all means to go hand in hand with the present directors, for I am confident that a more practical lot of men cannot be found. The improvements they have made and are making will be for the general good of the concern. They have the greatest stake in the affair, for they hold 5000 out of the 8000 shares; they contemplate raising sufficient capital to complete the half-finished works, and to erect a mill and forge, with a variety of other improvements, which, when done, we hope in a few years will raise the shares to par. Blaenavon is an El Dorado, if capital and energy are applied.

J. G. Williams.

THE TORBANE HILL MINERAL.

Sir,—From what has been published, it appears that the majority incline to the view that this problematical mineral is neither coal nor a species of coal. I am of a contrary opinion, maintaining the following argument, which I consider the only admissible one. Formerly, and indeed, frequently at present, minerals were classed into systems according to their outer physical and mathematical features, and it appears that mineralogical science, though based upon chemical principles, has not yet entirely stripped itself of its primogenial and deficient state. The progress made in chemistry since Werner's time continually tends to rectify the old system of mineralogy. Chemistry has aided in uniting the whole mineral kingdom into one uninterrupted chain, which approaches completeness. As far back as 1814 the great Berzelius pointed out how closely the links of this mineralogical chain are in connection with each other. He says that if we represent to ourselves chemistry in a state of perfection subjected to a systematic arrangement, it must give us a description not only of the combinations which our investigation has discovered to be produced by nature, but it must also teach us all those which may hereafter be discovered as such, together with all those which are possible, though they never can make their appearance as fossils. This complete chemistry should in the case of every combination notice whether it appears as mineral, and if so, the different forms in which it is produced, the foreign ingredients by which it is usually rendered impure, or which may be mechanically blended with it; so that the province of chemistry extends beyond our laborities to the great and astonishing workshop of Nature. Taking a branch of this perfect chemistry containing all that relates to the combinations which appear as minerals, we have mineralogy in its perfect state. The circumscribed amount of knowledge which one man can make himself master of has probably been the cause of mineralogy being considered as a separate science; but it is evident that it must go step by step with chemistry, and that every revolution in chemical doctrines must overturn those of mineralogy, in the same manner as the discoveries in the latter must extend the boundaries of both. Again, if mineralogy in itself be merely a branch of chemistry, it is clear that it can have no other scientific foundation for its arrangement than a chemical one, and that every other is altogether foreign to mineralogy as a science. The prevailing theory and arrangement, therefore, of chemistry must be, for the time, also that of mineralogy. If this has not hitherto been the case it must be attributed to the recent period during which chemistry has received its greatest improvements, and to the circumstance that the framers of systems of mineralogy have not previously applied themselves with equal zeal and success to chemistry, and consequently are unable to perceive the necessary connection between them.

Taking Berzelius's views as a basis, the definition "mineral" as usually given requires enlargement, which I would give thus:—"Minerals are all those natural products which by chemical laws formed themselves into and became inorganic substances." By this or a similar definition we bind all mineral species more closely together; we avoid unnecessary and unpractical divisions, and are induced rather to unite and simplify than to separate and complicate. If anything is said respecting the majority of mineralogists it would be that in their partiality for mathematical forms and physical characters of minerals they nearly lose themselves in their minute and confounding observation of rules and exceptions; so that classes, divisions, subdivisions, genera, species, and appendexes, are scarcely sufficient to enable them to place each mineral in a proper intelligible place. Berzelius says that the mineralogist should not be a collector of stones, who merely seeks a name for his minerals, but should endeavour to become acquainted with their nature.

Taking our position upon a chemical system of mineralogy, we cannot fail to find a carbonaceous genus or division, and in this must be classed that in which the carbon is the essential and predominating ingredient. In this genus we find two distinct families, the one containing essentially but carbon, and the other such minerals as are combinations of carbon with hydrogen and oxygen, both the latter substituting each other. The first family comprises the diamond, 100 parts, or absolutely pure carbon; anthracite, 98 parts carbon and 2 parts foreign admixtures; and graphite, plumbago, 96 parts carbon and 4 parts foreign admixtures. The second family comprises:

	Carbon.	Hydrogen.	Oxygen.	Fogn. Admix.
Black coal	80·4	7·3	6·7	5·4
Torbane Mineral	64·5	10·5	—	25·0
Brown coal	77·1	4·2	18·1	0·6
Lignite	54·9	2·5	19·3	23·3
Asphaltum	88·6	1·6	9·7	—
Succin. resin	80·6	7·3	6·7	5·4
Mineral tar, naphtha, black mineral resin	72·0	14·8	9·9	—
Idrialine	24·8	5·2	—	—

Between black coal and brown coal there are so many grades that it is frequently difficult to distinguish to which class a given mineral belongs—the black coal can be traced until it imperceptibly changes into a species of brown coal, and *vice versa*. The chemical nature and external character of the mineral changes in precisely the same manner. The black streak changes into brown, the lustre gradually disappears, the specific weight and hardness are subject to an equal change, and the chemical composition of the mineral plays within certain limits which are never overstepped. As the value of everything is estimated by its useful properties, which properties solely depend on its chemical nature, it is evident that its chemical nature must be ascertained to arrive at its value. The question then presents itself, What minerals do the chemical mineralogist denominate coals? The reply is—Coals (whatever name may have been chosen from localities, physical characteristics, special properties or special uses) are those minerals which consist of carbon and hydrogen, carbon being the main ingredient, while hydrogen may exchange partially or wholly with oxygen, and even with nitrogen in some cases. Further, it must be remarked that the hydrogen and oxygen never unite in such proportions as to form water; that coals contain a predominating portion of the carbon over the other ingredients taken together, and that the coals contain a certain variable proportion of what is called ashes. If we seek other minerals exhibiting similar natures and characters to the coal family, we find the quartz and carbonate of lime, but I shall abstain from entering upon details of this comparison.

I before said a mineral was valued according to its chemical nature, and on this account we use coals for fuel, gas, oil, tar, &c.; so that one cannot argue, either theoretically or practically that coal is of use for its carbon alone, tar alone, gas alone, &c., but the natural and practical decision is that it serves me for one purpose alone, whilst others may use it for several purposes; and coal is valuable as regards its percentage of carbon according to the use for which it is required—thus different persons would give the preference to different properties, and we may reason that neither the name given to a mineral, the locality where it is found, nor any other reason or authority in the least restricts us from using one or other of its useful properties. Thus we may use black coal consisting of 90 per cent. carbon and 10 per cent. hydrogen to make coal oil, for making coal tar, spirit of tar, and if profitable or necessary may use the coal tar to extract the paraffine from it. There is but a small difference in the chemical contents of coal oil and paraffine respectively, and if it happens that a certain mineral of the coal family is better adapted for making paraffine than black coal for instance, it would be injudicious to make a controverse choice; we may, therefore, argue that a person may use the Torbane Hill mineral, which according to chemical-mineralogical argument belongs to the coal family, for the purpose of making paraffine also. Thus it is that some manufacturers of paraffine employ brown coal, and others employ peat. The name "coal," indicating the purpose of burning for the sake of heat, signifies at present nothing, for that name was given when its other properties were not at all, or indifferently, known.

It appears, then, that, whether considered in a scientific or practical manner, Torbane Hill mineral is a carbonaceous mineral, which probably finds its place between the black coal and the brown coal. It is reported that the Torbane Hill mineral contains 25 per cent. of argillaceous residuum, besides 75 per cent. of paraffine. The main chemical nature of this mineral is not in the least altered by containing more alumina than silica, or by containing even pure alumina in lieu of silica. When speaking of coals it is universally admitted that the residuum, or non-burnable stuff, is the ash. If a mineral is a coal whether containing 50 or 90 per cent. of carbon, it remains a coal whether it contains 1 or 25 per cent. of ash. If these 25 per cent. of ash were pure alumina, out of which some one would choose to make fire-bricks or aluminum metal, that would not alter the character of this mineral

to belong to the carbonaceous or coal family. If I rightly recollect, the Torbane Hill mineral has been viewed in reference to its geological bearing. I believe a coal remains a coal wherever it is found, just as a crystal of calc spar remains so whether found in the oldest or latest geological formation. It is well known that the coal measures are in one and the same country of different geological ages, and I believe that no geologist will maintain that science has, in reference to the coal formations, arrived at its definitive end.

In reference to the physical appearance of this mineral, I may mention that I happened to see a specimen of it, and when asked what species of mineral I should take it for, I replied (without hesitation, and without knowing that a law suit was about to be commenced) that it appeared to be a kind of coal between black coal and brown coal.—*Tyndrum, Crieff, N. B., Jan.* 25. C. H. GUSTAV THOST.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

SIR,—Herewith you have a copy of a report, furnished by Prof. Shepard, relative to a lead mine in Newfoundland, and as it fully corroborates your correspondent, Mr. F. N. Gisborne's, opinions as to the mineral resources of that colony, it may, doubtless, interest your readers:—

"I have visited the La Manche Lead Mine, located by the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, on the eastern shore of Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, and am highly gratified to lay before you the following, as the results of my examination.

This mine is in a rose-coloured vein of soft calc-spar, accompanied by a persistent porphyritic wall or elvan, which seems to have made a way for the spar vein and the lead within it. Both the vein and the elvan side by side cut their way in a line nearly vertical down through the slightly-dipping metamorphic slates to an unknown depth below the level of the sea shore on which the mine is situated. The rock formation appears to be of the metamorphic or altered lower "Silurian," a formation found by experience to be very favourable for the embodiment of large deposits of lead. The vein, instead of its being a limited fortuitous opening, is a distinctly cutting true vein, with numerous droppers or feeders of spar coming in at the top or surface of the ground. The average thickness of the vein will probably be about 2 feet, although in places I have found it to exceed 4 ft. The solid lead ore or galena in the vein I have found varying in thickness from 2 in. up to 8 in., descending beneath the sea to an unknown depth. It has been explored at low tide 100 or 200 ft. from the cliff in which it is found, out in the bottom of Placentia Bay, where I have myself found the ore quite abundant in the form of beach pebbles and sand, as well as in places in the spar vein under the salt water. The cliff where the vein enters it, on the shore or land-wash is 40 ft. in height: 100 or 200 ft. further inland the hill rises to the height of 100 ft., and continues that height for 1200 ft., running near the north side of Trinity Bay Brook. In all this distance the vein cuts its way to the surface, and is easily found by the black dirt and red clay that accompany the decayed or partially decayed calcareous spar and loose fragments or boulder of lead ore. About 1200 ft. inland the vein crosses Trinity Bay Brook, and enters a mountain 500 or 600 ft. in height. At the foot of this mountain the vein is definitely seen, with its spurry accompaniments. From its strongly marked character, there is good reason to believe that it extends the entire length of the mine tract, in a direction east and west by the compass, the variation being about 27° west at this point in Placentia Bay. There is sufficient water in the brook at all times to drive stamps and wash the finer portions of the ores should it be found necessary. Also, a good supply of fir, spruce, and birch for smelting, should fuel be wanted, all immediately at hand on the property. The prevailing veinstone, as I have said, is a pink or rose coloured calcareous spar, so brittle and tender that it breaks with a very slight blow of the hammer. I have, however, found at times heavy spar and thin veins or seams of crystalline quartz along the elvan walls; but in upwards of 40,000 lbs. of galena, which have already been excavated, I have not seen one ounce of black jack—nothing but the coarse grained pure galena, often crystallised in very large crystals.

After two or three openings were made along the vein on the summit of the bluff, and found to yield lead very abundantly (so much that my curiosity was greatly excited), I resolved to explore the bed of the brook, and trace the vein further inland. In company, therefore, with the superintendent, I proceeded up stream, and soon collected 100 lbs. of water-worn specimens of lead, together with some large lumps lying in the bed of the stream. Subsequently, with the aid of two men about two-thirds of a day, I dug into the adjacent bank, and took out by weight 1000 lbs.; the largest lump obtained at this time weighed 80 lbs., another 52, another 48, and another 33. The next day we continued the excavation and obtained 1200 lbs. of excellent lead ore, some of which was changed from the sulphuret to the carbonate of lead, or the "dry-bone" of the miners. At length we came upon the vein higher up in the bank, and followed it 100 ft. further inland, and found it very rich in galena and carbonate; when all at once the whole vein, side walls and all, settled down as it were by their own weight, or rather by having their foundation below dissolved out, so as to form a sink upon the surface. On entering the sink the vein was found very rich in galena in a state of decomposition, leaving the sides of the depression or cave lined with milk-white carbonate of lead. A series of like depressions follow upon the line of the vein before it enters the high hill or mountain to the east of Trinity Bay Brook. In the lead region of Wisconson, U.S., I have known 13,000,000 lbs. of galena taken from a single cave or opening of this description. There are certainly strong probabilities of a like deposit here. In one opening made on the bluff, I saw 3500 lbs. of pure galena thrown from the vein by a single blast. It was weighed separate at my request. From my explorations, made with great care and circumspection, I feel confident that you may safely calculate on 100 feet of the vein in depth, above water level, extending 1200 ft. inland at least. I have estimated 4 in. of solid galena as an average thickness therein; but believing it better to under estimate rather than exceed, I will call the average thickness, 3 in., for the 1200 ft. from the land-wash inland, and 100 ft. in depth above the sea level. This will give 30,000 cubic ft. of solid galena, which is a little more than seven times as heavy as the same bulk of water. A cubic foot of water weighing 62 lbs., and a cubic foot of galena consequently 434 lbs., which, multiplied by 30,000, gives a product of upwards of 13,000,000 lbs., together with the additional chances of quadrupling that amount by sinking below the sea level and extending inland.

The mining is the easiest imaginable, and I see nothing to prevent this mine from standing on a par with East Wheal Rose, or the greatest lead deposits of Wisconsin or Missouri, in the United States. I may add, in conclusion, that this mine is accessible, not only by small boats, but even the smaller class of ocean steamers.—FORREST SHEPARD, Prof. Economic Geology."

"I have analysed a sample of lead ore for Mr. Ripley, and find it to contain the following:—Lead, 83·64; sulphur, 13·87; carbonate of lime, 1·41; silver, a trace of copper zinc, ·84; silver, ·24=100·00.

A portion of the lead obtained by a careful fine assay, was cupelled, and found to yield silver in the proportion of 5 ozs. 4 dwts. to the ton, or 2000 lbs.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D."

A FEW REMARKS ON GEOLOGY.—No. II.

SIR,—I strongly question the utility of the assumption in speculative geology, that our earth consisted originally of nebulous or gaseous matter, which, by giving off its heat into space, has been and is undergoing a process of cooling and consolidation, resulting in the formation of a comparatively cool and solid crust, or shell, round an incandescent nucleus; and that to such a condition of our globe must be ascribed most or all geological phenomena observable on its surface; for finding that our knowledge of the geological structure of our globe's surface, and of the phenomena in connection therewith, is clearer and more reliable in proportion as it becomes more difficult to assign and trace them to the existence of such a (supposed) state of things, and in proportion as we are enabled to make use in our investigations of such branches of science which, owing to being founded more on the solid basis of practical observation and clear reasoning than on mere imagination, have made far more progress than the science of geology; and not being able to see how such an assumption could be of the faintest use to the practical man, I cannot help considering this, and any other similar hypothesis,* as a dead weight, that only tends to retard the advancement of science, and to thwart its aim. It is indeed very hazardous to attempt taking, by means of such hypotheses, an imaginary comprehensive—as it were, bird's eye—view of the whole extent of a science in which we are as yet, comparatively speaking, utter strangers, and in which our knowledge of facts is very limited, but not very clear, and to shape all the phenomena which present themselves to our observation according to such an imaginary view: it renders an observer very liable to disregard many, often very important, details, and to see others in an unreal, distorting light, and thus tends to prevent him from pushing his investigations beyond the generally narrow compass of his favourite hypotheses. Nature presents to our observation such an overwhelming number of facts on the very surface of our globe,—facts, which in proportion as they are making known to us, in varied modes of expression, the existence of many, seem only to open our eyes more and more to the existence of many more, previously unknown, agencies and forces—that it is an absolute waste of time and labour to indulge in speculations respecting the nature of the interior of our globe; and if such speculations are to be at all entertained, we may just as well adopt at once all the existing hypotheses, and thus be brought to the conclusion that the interior of our globe is in a state of chaos. Such an hypothesis would, at all events, possess the merit of being sanctioned by antiquity—provided it be true that the ancient mythological traditions by the ideas of *past* and *future* meant to express the relations of *cause* and *effect*.

With respect to most of the sedimentary rocks, the doctrines of geology are more clearly defined, and its rules more reliable, because founded more on actual observation of facts. The organic remains in such strata present in their composition a condition more or less different from their original state, owing principally to the circumstance that those portions of the original organic substances which easily admitted of being converted into gases were frequently more or less changed, and often altogether destroyed. By carefully examining all the prominent peculiarities of, and the influence exerted by the (mineral) substances which are in contact with such remains, and by trying to arrive thus at a clear knowledge of those agencies, which may be still active at the present time, and by applying the general laws which are observed to control the fossilization and petrifaction of organic remains to any one of these in particular, we have every chance of arriving in the course of time at a satisfactory explanation of all the phenomena. For example, the occasional occurrence of anthracite coal in the coal measures, and of beds of anthracite in the so-called transition rocks, would appear to indicate the presence in such localities of some active agents, by which the process of the conversion of such vegetable remains into minerals has been greatly accelerated. By a moderate amount of attention paid to existing facts in such localities, we have every chance of finding out the real nature of such agencies, and, by means of the practical knowledge thus acquired, to explain phenomena in a manner which is beyond the reach of doubt; but it is to be regretted that even here the igneous theory has intruded, under cover of the trap rocks, and, by propounding the doctrine that the anthracite character (or, in other words, the more advanced state of fossilisation) of coal in such situations be due to the direct agency of fire, and that it was not due to any of those agencies by which, as we may truly observe, a chemical conversion, by a kind of mineralisation, of organic substances, is effected—sought to preclude the possibility of our obtaining a thorough and sufficiently clear knowledge of most of those grand forces of nature which are universally active on our globe, but whose expressions vary according to local circumstances, and with which a kind Creator has enabled us to become acquainted, if we only have the will.

The occurrence of the so-called trap rocks in almost all rock formations is certainly a phenomenon worthy of the most careful attention of geologists; and the resemblance which almost all of them bear to one another, at least in their shape and mode of occurrence, would appear to point to the probability of some general force having controlled, and controlling, their formation; but then, again, the fact of those very rocks varying in the arrangement and nature of their components in a manner which would almost appear as corresponding to the respective varieties of the rock formations in which they occur,* would appear to suggest to our mind that, although perhaps controlled in their formation by some general law, still their substance could not have been derived from one common source, and that, most probably the rocks in which they occur were made to furnish a great portion of their components; and here the theory of an eminent geologist (Mr. Lyell), according to which, by some great terrestrial agency, sedimentary rocks are being gradually metamorphosed and assimilated in their nature to, perhaps, such rocks as originally have furnished the bulk of their mineral components, would probably be well applied. A higher degree of fossilisation (mineralisation) of the organic remains, and perhaps a traceable tendency towards a more crystalline arrangement of the components of sedimentary rocks in the vicinity of primary and trap rocks are, indeed, very questionable evidences of the igneous origin of the latter; and it would seem far more reasonable to look for a more satisfactory explanation of such a phenomena to those continually active terrestrial agencies to whose powerful influence we find that even rocks of an undoubtedly volcanic origin are compelled to yield as soon as they cease to be affected by the heat which accompanied the intense chemical action that produced them. If the intrusion of molten rocks into the coal strata was able—in spite of the immense pressure of superincumbent strata, and, perhaps, of an ocean above them—to volatilise part of the components of the coal, and thus convert that coal into an anthracite, &c., then certainly that pressure could also not have been prevented; that the intense heat of such molten rocks would have changed water into steam, and that thus the intrusion of such rocks would have resulted in the production of considerable mechanical disturbances, of many characteristic and striking irregularities in the arrangement of those well-defined and regular strata, and not merely in a chemical change in some of their components; but the fact is, that we find near such rocks no signs suggestive of their having intruded in a state of igneous fusion; no traces of any, however limited, violent convulsion, such as would naturally take place where water comes in contact with intensely heated substances. We know several instances of coal seams being actually on fire, owing either to some accident or spontaneous ignition; and it is very probable that, when those seams become accessible, after the extinction of the fire, there will be found not only a kind of coke, but also many such substances, which, after having been volatilised, were subsequently deposited in spots that were less affected by the heat of the burning seams. In several localities, where coal seams are on fire, there happen also to occur in the vicinity greenstones, and other such rocks (as, for example, on the estate of Pianits, in Saxony, where advantage has been taken of the circumstance to grow hot-house plants on the ground that is thus warmed by a gigantic subterranean oven); and supposing now that the fire in such coal seams, after having converted great part of them into a kind of coke, should have ceased burning—say, before men did exist in those localities, it is very probable that many would come to the conclusion that that coal had been converted into coke by the intrusion, in a state of igneous fusion, of that greenstone! Hence the utmost precaution is necessary in investigating such matters. JULIUS.

* On grounds equally as good it might be assumed that our globe was originally a mass of reguline metal, an aerolite on a gigantic scale; and as we know that heat, even light, always accompany a rapid oxydation, the progress of oxydation of such a metallic globe might be made to account for terrestrial heat!

* Trap rocks in coal formations having often a bituminous nature, &c.

AUSTRALIA—COLONY OF VICTORIA.

SIR,—Unlike other British settlements, the colony of Victoria, of this grand continental dependency, seems to stagnate whilst wealth increases, and even whilst the tide of emigration continues to pour a continuous torrent of settlers upon the coast of this temperate region.

Wool, the original staple, is produced in enlarged quantities by the pastoral proprietors, or squatters, throughout all the settled districts. Gold seeking employs one full fourth part of the whole population in the arduous and uncertain toil which allures this last portion of immigrant settlers to swarm by hundreds of thousands in quest of that which, while it enriches them, adds not one grain of corn to the common stock of nutriment.

Agricultural labourers, too, by thousands have flocked to this land of promise; but, attracted by the more certain returns of the golden ore, those pursuits for which they were better calculated, and to which by early experience had been addicted, were thrown aside, and they, too, have joined in the avaricious pursuit of golden nuggets.

It is now five years since the first great discovery of such mineral wealth; and, notwithstanding the strong stimulus created by the high prices of agricultural produce, the increased breadth of agriculture is scarcely perceptible, and is most certainly wholly inadequate to the sustentation of the resident population.

This course of affairs is without a parallel in any other country of the earth. In California, a country little, if at all, inferior in auriferous wealth, whilst the mineral districts are wrought with equal avidity and industry, agriculture is also favoured and promoted; and in the Canadas the strongest inducements are held out to immigrant settlers, for not only are the lands open for purchase at extremely low averages, but grants are gratuitously made to agriculturists under certain conditions of tillage.

The very reverse of this is now publicly notorious as to this portion of the great Australian continent; there, as recent conflicting letters in the *Times* prove, the whole breadth of the land has been parcelled out in sheep runs for aboriginal squatters, and allotted in areas of many miles square, sometimes extending to a whole degree of latitude and longitude, as the feudal chase or grazing ground of a single proprietor; this feu right, at first conceded as a transitory privilege, accordant with the primitive state of a newly-discovered country, is a complete estoppel of settlement or colonisation.

The lands cannot be sold nor ammorcelled amongst farmers, and yet the only inducement that could draw an agriculturist from his English home is the facility that may exist for the acquirement of a freehold in the land of his adoption; more particularly if, at a great expense, he has taken his family to the antipodes in quest of freedom and independence.

We are told that the squatting landlords offer leases of seven years, at a nominal rent, as an inducement to farmers to rescue Nature's wilds in Victoria from sterility; but what British yeoman would risk the hazard of ejectment at the end of that term, or the confiscation of his improvements, the result of skill and labour, as soon as the location should become valuable? Having migrated so far, the settler would at least expect that the lands reclaimed, improved, and cultivated should be his own.

If the governing powers conferred upon the new Colonial Legislature are not addressed to the remedy of this anomalous and most unjustifiable usurpation, then there is an end to the colonisation of this richest possession of the State.

Again, as to railroads; the governmental bodies, or Houses of Assembly, have been to this moment involved in conflict concerning them. As an imperious necessity to a swollen population, all acknowledge that commerce must stagnate without them, and yet but one line of any extent, from Melbourne to Geelong, has been finished! Even to that one obstructions, if not repudiation, has been opposed. And whilst the colonists admit that they must look to the London market for four-fifths of the capital, they have already objected to sanction an enterprise originated in London, whereby one million was subscribed for a trunk line from Geelong to Ballarat, although they propose to raise four-fifths of the capital required for those enterprises here, and to manage the direction and outlay themselves there.

This selfishness is the cause of the delays which have obstructed the progress of railways, as the inordinate lust for territorial possessions; and of freebooting feudal power, has sealed up the wide domains of a great continent, precluding the adventurous settler from occupying and developing its boundless resources.

Neither the "postprandial" speechifying of successful returned speculators, nor the *couleur de rose* dissertations of the *Times*, when treating of Australia, its elementary greatness, and its woudrous bound, *per saltum*, into very partial civilisation, can alter the fact which is too evident, that social progress, if not wholly stagnant, is woefully retarded by colonial ignorance and misdirection. H. H.

ON THE TRIAL OF PATENT CAUSES.—No. XX.

SIR,—As I intend to make this the last of my present series of communications on the above important subject, it will be advisable just to advert to the main purport of my remarks, and then conclude. In the first eight letters I put forth a proposal that in all patent causes the question raised on the specifications should be referred to an officer or officers, who, with the authority of the Patent Commissioners, should issue a preliminary report involving a definite meaning of the specification. And this report should form the starting point in the determination of the respective rights of the parties in the cause.

I have not proposed to vary the existing mode of trial otherwise than this—to substitute for the indefinite meaning of the specification ordinarily submitted to the court a definite meaning of that essential document. But small as this change appears when thus stated, all persons conversant with the subject will understand that it would make an essential difference in the duration of the legal proceedings in a strongly contested cause.

Now, my remarks in the first eight letters elicited a few suggested objections, to three of which I replied in substance:—1. That my proposal did not involve a second trial, with a double employment of eminent scientific witnesses, at a great cost, the proposed preliminary enquiry being directly applied to the meaning of the specification, and confined to that, instead of indirectly, through an artificial mode of statement to the court, and mixed up with other questions in the cause. Besides, I combatted the notion that it was necessary in all cases to employ eminent scientific witnesses capable of enlarging on the philosophy of the invention—the thing patented being a manufacture and not a philosophical fact.—2. That although it was undoubtedly essential to the success of the proposed plan that the scientific officer of the Patent Commissioners should be a capable man, and there might be some difficulty in finding such a man, yet this difficulty was by no means insurmountable. I think it would be more important to secure a man of intellectual power than one of extended knowledge. The real desideratum is to secure the means of rightly applying the knowledge produceible on the occasion, and doing this with a combination of legal and moral authority, as only a man of acknowledged capability, duly authorised, could. But what is to prevent the finding of a man well grounded in the first principles of science, capable of appreciating patentable distinctions, and ready to apply his mind to a full mastery of the special combinations of science and law called "patent law," supposing a high salary were offered to him, and the Patent Commissioners were ready to accord to him the requisite amount of authority, so as to leave him reasonably unfettered by official routine? And I, in substance, replied—3. That the proposed plan was distinguishable from the American system of examining all applications for patents, and refusing some grants on the ground of want of novelty, by considering that it was only to apply to contests between parties, and was to deal only with points raised by the parties themselves, and was not subject to the delays and uncertainties in obtaining patents incidental to the American system, since it only referred to the determination of rights under patents already obtained.

But having been also asked to apply the proposed plan to some actual case, I chose Heath's case, on which I commented at sufficient length probably to try the patience of your readers. Still there was much more that might have been said by way of bringing out some of the good points in the judicial handling of the case on the part of certain of the judges. I omitted points of this kind in order to avoid the appearance of prolixity, and because I thought the special application of the proposed plan to the case was as a probable corrective of the defective points in the judgment, so far as they turned on the construction of the specification. It will be remembered that I traced the uncertainties (causing the prolongation of the proceedings) in the case to the want of a definite meaning being given to the specification, and having done this I merely pointed out the kind of report that might have fixed the meaning of the document. I did not pursue the question of trying patent causes any further, because it is not my intention at present to consider any points of detail, but to confine myself to the principle of a preliminary report by an officer of the Patent Commissioners, giving a definite meaning to the specification.

Lest, however, it should be thought that Heath's case was unusually favourable for consideration, I will just remark that as to the practical point to which the proposed plan applies perhaps more than any other—as accomplishing that which is now sought to be accomplished by the defendant's pleas and notice of objections, Heath's case presented no opportunity for any important remark. Fisher *v.* Dewick and others might have been chosen for this purpose. But I took Heath's case because it was likely to be familiar to many of your readers, and my aim was to show that in all cases, as the preliminary question in all cases must be—what claim is to be taken as expressed or fairly implied by the terms of the specification?—so there should be a preliminary report on this point. It is my firm conviction that much difficulty is often experienced by the court in determining what is really the point in dispute between the parties, there being so much exaggeration on both sides which the ordinary preliminary proceedings on delivery of pleas and notices of objections have but little effect in counteracting. In evidence of this I will just allude to a remark of Mr. Justice Creswell, in Walton *v.* Bateman:—"I protest, looking as carefully as I can at these objections, I have had very great difficulty in knowing how the defendants mean to apply them, and I fear that in this case, as in others, objections so drawn, without any such specific statement as to the plea under which they are to be given in evidence, instead of serving to help us in the due administration of justice, may serve as traps and pitfalls for judges and juries to be caught in."

I think I have now laid enough before your readers to induce some of them who have a stake in patent property to examine whether my suggestions have any value in them or not, and I shall be glad to find that their merits are fairly and intelligently discussed. I ask for no favour, and wish no one to accept a single argument on the ground of personal authority.

With these remarks I beg for the present to leave the matter in the hands of your readers, merely reminding them that others besides myself are of opinion that there is great need for improvement in the Trial of Patent Causes. I will content myself with an extract from a leading article in the last number of *Newton's Journal of Arts and Sciences*—"A new court for the trial of patent cases is absolutely indispensable."—*Office for Patents, Chancery-lane, W.C.* WILLIAM SPENCE.

MARKHAM'S "SHAREHOLDERS' LEGAL GUIDE."

SIR,—As you were good enough to think my work, "The Shareholders' Legal Guide" worthy of favourable notice in your impression of last week, it would seem unseemly of me to enter into a literary Coliseum, for the purpose of wrestling with your reviewer, whose disposition towards me appears to be that of a friend, and not that of a foeman. I could, however, have wished that this gentleman, when breaking a small lance with me about my statements as to limited liability in mines situated in Devon and Cornwall, would have quoted one remark of mine, from p. 157, to the following effect:—"With regard to the liability of shareholders situated in the counties of Devon and Cornwall, they are governed by ancient custom, and shareholders in such companies may consider themselves tolerably safe. Certainly, they might make themselves liable if they distinctly gave their manager or purser leave to pledge their credit, but not otherwise."

Mining associations in Devon and Cornwall, subject to the laws of the Stannaries, and working strictly on the Cost-book Principle, have always been a distinct genus from mining associations working *out* of the Stannaries, and calling themselves cost-book mines. As a proof of this, I may observe that the new Joint-stock Acts, in express terms, exclude from their operation all persons who "are engaged in working mines within and subject to the jurisdiction of the Stannaries." But they do not exclude from their operation those persons who are engaged in working mines *out* of the counties of Devon and Cornwall. These associations, therefore, if numbering more than 20, must register themselves as a limited company under the new Act, if they wish to avoid unlimited liability. Now, why did not the Legislature interfere with mines situated in Devon and Cornwall? Doubtless, because as such associations are the growth of custom, and as they are regulated by usage, it hesitated to interfere with their ancient privileges. They were defined by Vice-Chancellor Kindersley to be "monster partnerships," and not joint-stock companies. The manager has no authority *as such* to pledge the credit of the association for *money borrowed* (see the case of Ricketts *v.* Bennett, reported in the fourth volume of the Common Bench Reports). Time will not permit me now to enter into this question here at greater length. I can only say that every sentence in my work was carefully weighed and considered, and by it I am prepared to stand. Your reviewer's opinion, in fact, agrees substantially with mine; it is a distinction, and not a difference. If all reviewers were half as fair, courteous, and considerate as he appears to be, no writer of a treatise would have cause to grumble—at least, so I think. THOMAS HUGH MARKHAM.

Oxford and Cambridge Club, Feb. 9.

THE ASHBURTON UNITED MINES.

SIR,—I have recently had the pleasure of going over these mines with Mr. Ennor, and ascertaining the terms upon which he has obtained the leases, and upon which the shares are allotted. I certainly am not likely in any way to puff Mr. Ennor, of whom personally I know little, but as a matter of common justice, I think public attention ought to be directed to this really energetic and practical attempt to combat the admitted evils of mine jobbing. As the Vicar of Wakefield was of opinion that the man who brought up a family did more service than he who only "talked of population," so it seems to me that a man who takes *bona fide* the real practical step of bringing out and working a mine on honest principles is more useful than a hundred who merely confine themselves to wordy declamation. That Mr. Ennor is doing this will, I think, be evident from the following facts:—

1. *As to the Mine.*—The Owlacombe Mine is one of the oldest in Devon, having been worked from the earliest times. It is impossible to estimate the quantity of tin produced in these early workings, but it must have been very great, for the open works on the backs of the lodes are the largest I have ever seen; one now would easily be mistaken for a natural ravine. Twenty-five years ago the mines were re-worked by a Manchester party, and their operations, continued for several years, resulted in raising 80,000*l.* worth of tin, to some profit, after spending 15,000*l.* in law, thus setting the example now being followed by the neighbouring Arundell. During many years 18 tons of black tin were regularly sent to the smelting-house monthly; but the mines were never half wrought by this company, for they had not sufficient power for drainage. The water was continually in the mine, except two or three months in the wettest part of the year. It was in attempting to remedy this, by bringing water from the moor, that they were led into their disastrous lawsuit with Mr. Bastard, of Buckland. A London party next attempted this mine, but did no good, in consequence of attempting an impossibility—that is, to work it by water-power; yet they raised 20,000*l.* worth of ore, and about paid cost. It must also be remembered that tin, now worth 70*l.* per ton, sold in the first working as low as 36*l.*, and in the second as low as 42*l.* per ton. The mine is still comparatively shallow, with half a dozen untouched parallel lodes, which can be proved by trifling cross-cuts. As to the backs of these lodes and the strata, I have seen nothing to equal them out of Cornwall.

2. *As to the Leases.*—That a mine of this kind should have remained so long idle may be a matter of surprise; but it is easily accounted for—the sett is complicated. Part of it is "bounded," and the tin belongs to Lord Mount-Edgecumbe, while the copper belongs to two other proprietors. These leases have been held by different parties, each standing out for large terms, and thus the whole was rendered useless. Even since the leases have all fallen in there has been a difficulty in dealing satisfactorily with so many contending interests; so that every one has failed, though many tried, in getting reasonable terms. While the tin belonged to Lord Mount-Edgecombe, the lords of the soil insisted on having dues for it as well as for the copper, besides stipulating for a considerable fixed rent, for which they had the pernicious precedents of the old leases. All this I know personally, for on two occasions I was connected with parties who were ready to give most liberal terms, but who failed on both occasions. The terms upon which Mr. Ennor has obtained the setts really astonish me. Now, these setts, which the parties I was connected with intended bringing out at 10,000*l.* premium, and which was not considered an unreasonable price as things go, considering the setts, Mr. Ennor gives free to the shareholders. Besides this, Mr. Ennor professes (and I see no reason to doubt his profession) that there is to be no jobbing in the supply of machinery or materials—that all are to be had by public tender at the cheapest market.

Now, I think there can be no doubt that such a mine as this, brought out in such a manner, is a real desideratum in mining, and that in carrying it to a successful issue Mr. Ennor has earned the gratitude of every one who desires and believes in the possibility of carrying on Mining without its present gross appendages of jobbing, to use the mildest expression. There are probable many such setts as Owlacombe, now unworked in the West. If really honest mining agents, of which there are many, would take them up, and bring them out on such principles as Mr. Ennor has brought out the Ashburton United, I am satisfied they would ultimately reap a more ample reward than those who follow the present reckless and ruinous courses—ruinous certainly to the shareholders, or, in nine cases out of ten, equally so to themselves.

Totnes, Feb. 10. H. B.

LEGITIMATE MINING.

SIR,—The remarks of your correspondent, "Germoe," on this important subject, are encouraging, for it is certainly time for some one to come to the aid of the poor despised mine captain, who has not only been left in the background, but made the scapegoat of a host of unprincipled schemers and bal sellers. It has been said that we should come forward and vindicate our own cause, but we have seen the utter uselessness of the attempt to do so. The capitalist has suffered enormously; and I may predict that, unless they be more circumspect than usual, they will have plenty of complaints to make before the year closes; for there are many schemes that will be brought before the public which a practical mine agent would be ashamed of. Mr. Ennor, in alluaion to this subject, says that many a mine has been abandoned before an attempt has been made to explore the lodes, and this assertion I can fully corroborate from my own experience. Perhaps the agent has said that something good might be expected at a 20 or 30 fm. level, but finds but a slight improvement, and the indications still good, so that it is necessary to go deeper for the mineral; but the shareholders have been already relieved of their cash to fill the sellers' pockets, therefore the mine is abandoned. It too frequently happens, that if a miner discovers a lode worthy of a trial, or even a paying lode, in sight, he cannot induce a person to buy it for 100*l.*, although if the same piece of ground is offered through a flourishing prospectus 10,000*l.* are readily subscribed,—this I also know from experience. I, therefore, consider that if a person intends to speculate in mining he should visit Devon and Cornwall, and obtain information, for thereby he would avoid the loss of much of his cash.—*Lostwithiel, Feb.* 9. JOHN SEYMOUR.

LEGITIMATE MINING—THE CHANCELLORSVILLE COMPANY.

SIR,—Though at present residing on the Continent, I continue to be, as I have long been, a constant subscriber to your Journal. Knowing that you are ever ready to attend to the requests of subscribers residing in England, I feel convinced that you will be equally indulgent to the absent.

Permit me, Sir, to ask what is meant by the hackneyed phrase, "legitimate mining," of which we read so much, and which is so often asserted to be far superior to any other speculation. When in London, in June last, I read the account published in the *Mining Journal*, the *Times*, and other papers, of the trial made at Frodsham on the ore sent from the mines, or rather the estate, of the Chancellorsville Gold Mining Company, in Virginia. The names of the scientific gentlemen present who conducted the experiment are above suspicion, the ore operated upon had been "shovelled up haphazard from a mass upon the premises," the result was in accordance with the statement previously put forth by the directors; the supply of ore was stated by them to be inexhaustible, the machinery was found well adapted to the work, &c. Above all, it was stated that 20 tons of ore had been crushed daily for some time, and that the machinery, on which 6000*l.* had been expended (query, thrown away), was capable of reducing 50 tons daily. Moreover, that but little expense would in future be incurred in the procuring of the ore, as it could be sent to England as ballast.

Thinking, in my ignorance, that this might possibly rank as a "legitimate speculation," I allowed myself to be persuaded to invest a large sum in shares, by friends who entertained no doubt of the probity of the directors, or of the integrity and skill of Mr. Harris, the manager. I need not trouble you, Sir, with an account of what has passed since June, of the falsehoods put forth from time to time by the directors or the manager, and the gross deception practised on the shareholders. The shares

have gradually fallen to 1s. In the Journal of Jan. 2 it was stated that the works at Frodsham were in abeyance, and in that for Jan. 9 that the goods and chattels of the company had been seized by the sheriff of Cheshire.

Now, Sir, if such open violation of good faith can be practised by men who, unfortunately for the public, enjoy the reputation of being honest, in whom can anything like confidence be placed? And if the Chancellorsville Gold Mining Company is not a "legitimate speculation," what is?—*Amsterdam, Feb.* 8. An Absentee.

SAMPLERS' FEES, AND TICKETING DINNERS.

Sir,—You are doing a good service to the Cornish mines in taking up the question of the ticketing expenses. Everybody admits that they are perfectly absurd and unjustifiable. There is not a word to be said in defence of such a practice. You can hardly conceive a more shameful waste of money. Suppose copper ores were now, for the first time, brought to a public sale, and it was proposed to tax the sellers with 30*l.* or 40*l.* for a dinner at each sale, the person who started such a notion would be looked upon as crazy. If the thing, then, is foolish and extravagant in itself, no length of usage can make it otherwise. Mining schools, miners' hospitals, mineralogical museums, all these institutions might have been established and amply supported, during the last 50 years, for less than the amount which has been thoughtlessly and stupidly thrown away in ticketting dinners.

Some old abuses are not easily got rid of, but there is no difficulty about this. The pursers of the mines should submit a resolution on the subject to the adventurers at the various accounts to be held within the next two or three months, say to the following effect:—"Resolved, that after June 30 next all ores sold from this mine are to be free of any charge for ticketing expenses." Now, let this brief resolution be passed at the mine meetings, and the whole thing is settled, without any hitch or difficulty whatever. Some timid miners have expressed a doubt whether, if this be done, the companies will buy the ores. Won't they? Yes, gentlemen, and give you a dinner if they can't buy them otherwise.—*Feb.* 10. A Miner.

SAMPLERS' FEES, AND TICKETING DINNERS.

Sir,—Publishing the particulars of the doings in these matters, as you did in the detailed, circumstantial manner in last week's Journal, is a most satisfactory, convincing, and judicious step, tending, as it must and will, to open the eyes of all concerned to some of the true causes of impediments in the way of British mining adventure, many of which may be abolished, to the material benefit of all connected therewith. Such rents as the amusing "bill" gave evidence of being much more honoured by the breach than by the observance: in this view I think the smelters themselves will coincide. Their clerks cannot be much edified or improved for business by such scenes and libations; the inkeepers or smelters cannot be blamed, seeing the miners themselves have hitherto been consenting parties, and have allowed their servants to be participators. Now, however, that the subject has been brought prominently before the public, the miners will be wanting in duty to themselves and to society if they do not at once, and for ever, wipe out these foul stains; adventurers, too, should see to them, as they are their business, and are carried on at their expense. If the gentlemen alluded to in the latter part of your correspondent's letter really purpose taking the affair up with proper spirit and determination, there can be no difficulty. I have been at ticketings on several occasions, and have observed that as soon as business was over the smelters leave the room; therefore, I presume, they would willingly forego their share of the feast. Your synopsis shows that the company consisted principally of their clerks. The charges for wine, cigars, &c., do not at all surprise me, the profusion displayed in the bill being by no means uncommon; I have seen many cigar cases filled, and put in the pocket for the morrow, or "St. Aubyn's Day," but I confess I am quite at a loss to conceive by what the sum for stationery could have been swelled to 1*l.* 8*s.*, unless some of the party had laid in a stock of postage stamps and envelopes. Enormities and impositions like these generally correct the evils of their own creation; I hope these will not prove exceptions, and this disgraceful plundering of the miner, in the shape of fees, dinners, and other wilful extravagancies, which the letter of a Cornishman so well and satisfactorily explained, be for the future unknown. If a meeting of adventurers be called it will assuredly be well attended; they who take the initiative will deserve and receive the cordial support of every true well-wisher to our country's welfare. Now you, Sir, have taken one of the best and most effective steps in the good work I trust you will not falter, but afford all the aid your position and pen can so powerfully bring to bear on so desirable a movement, and not desert its advocacy until it terminates in a successful issue, when you may justly claim the thanks and gratitude of all— Mine Adventurers and Cornishmen.

Feb. 9.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Sir,—My attention has been called to the report of the general meeting of this company, which appeared in your Journal of Jan. 30, in which allusion is made to the proposal by one of the shareholders of a vote of censure on the manager; and as the mention of this proposal, without explanation, is calculated to give unnecessary pain to an old and valued officer of the company, I think it due to that gentleman to state that I, as Chairman, informed the meeting that in my judgment, as well as in that of my colleagues, any vote of censure was uncalled for and impolitic—that the manager had rendered most faithful and valued services to the company from the period of its first formation, so far back as 1840, and enjoyed the confidence of the board, and for his general management was entitled to the thanks rather than the censure of the body of proprietors; and in this view the large majority of the meeting coincided.

24, *Gresham-street, Feb.* 12. Wm. H. Dickson, Chairman.

Meetings at Mining Companies.

WHEAL HARRIETT MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Monday,—Mr. Dorington in the chair.

Mr. Edward King (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was read, from which the following is condensed:—

Call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share	£640	0	0	
Copper ore sold	101	13	7=	£741 13 7
Balance last audit	90	5	0	
October mine cost and merchants' bills	198	14	11	
November ,, ,,	196	13	8	
December ,, ,,	186	14	7=	672 8 2
Balance in favour of adventurers				£ 69 5 5

Mr. King said the cost each month, although they had been sinking the engine-shaft, had not exceeded the previous quarter, which arose from the fact of a reduction being made in the wages to the extent of from 15 to 20 per cent.

The following report was next read:—

Feb. 6.—Since the last general meeting of adventurers, the engine-shaft has been sunk 3 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. We have fixed the penthouse, bearers, cistern, and drawing-lift from the 99 to the 74 fm. level. We have had the lode at the shaft for the distance sunk, which is a great advantage in sinking, and from the present appearance of the granite from the lode, it will cost 25 per cent. more time and cash to put it down perpendicularly than to sink on the course of the lode. The 90 fm. level has been driven east on the caunter lode 5 fms. 3 ft.; the lode in the present end is small. We have suspended driving on this lode, and put the men to drive a cross-cut south, to get under the winze sinking below the 74; we have driven in this direction 9 ft., and have about 3½ fms. further to drive to reach the winze. The winze has been sunk below the 74 fm. level 4 fms., which is now 13 fms. 3 ft. below the level; the lode in the last 2 fms. sinking has produced 1 ton of copper ore per fm. The 74 fm. level has been driven 2 fms. 1 ft. 6 in.; the lode has yielded for this distance from 2 to 3 tons of copper ore per fm.—present end worth 12*l.* per fm. The 74 rise has been risen 10 ft.; the lode is worth 12*l.* per fathom. To-day we have bored a hole from the 65 winze through to this rise; we have 5 ft. of ground more to take away to communicate, and which will be completed next week, when we shall resume driving the 74 end, stope the ends of the winze, and rise with all possible speed. The winze has been sunk below the 65 fm. level 4 *fms.* 2 ft.; the lode has produced from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm.; the ends of this winze will be taken away at a good profit, and has laid open a large piece of ground. The deep adit cross-cut has been driven south towards the south part of the lode 4 fms. 3 ft., and hope by the next general meeting to reach the lode. We shall sample, on Wednesday week, 30 tons of ore, which at the present standard ought to realise 200*l.* I would advise the following operations for the next three months, or until we have sufficient reasons for making alterations:—To sink the engine-shaft by nine men, drive the 90 cross-cut by six men, sink the 74 winze by six men, drive the 74 end by six men, stope the rise and winze by twelve men, and drive the deep adit cross-cut by six men = 45 men. From present appearances we shall, with this number of men, raise from 25 to 30 tons of ore per month, of average quality. As it is an object of interest to all parties to reach the lode in the 105 with all possible speed, I would strongly recommend sinking on the course of the lode at the shaft, as the underlie is so trifling—not more than 1 ft. in a fm. I hope you will give this your consideration.—Stephen Williams.

Mr. King said the cost incurred was in opening the ground. He had written to Mr. Pike to superintend the obtaining and sending to London the specimens now produced, and that gentleman was of opinion that there were few mines could produce better. (The specimens were examined, and much admired.)

Mr. Peter Watson, in proposing that the report and accounts be received and adopted, remarked that their position was very satisfactory, and he considered there was no question as to the result. It was the opinion of Cornishmen well acquainted with the property, that if they had gone down they would at the present time have been like their neighbours—Condurrow, Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, &c., all of which had been successful in depth, which would have been their case if they had gone on vigorously with the shaft. As regarded Wheal Harriett, there was no question, if worked in depth they would be amply rewarded. In reference to the accounts, he would remark they had 200*l.* worth of copper raised, so that in fact they might consider that sum an addition to the balance.

Mr. Birdsey, in seconding the resolution, said that looking to the close proximity of the mines to so many rich ones it was extraordinary that the shares were not 3*l.* each instead of 10*s.* There had now been more than 25,000*l.* spent upon the mines, and when little had been done the public paid 4*l.* per share, but it was a strange fact that they were now only from 10*s.* to 15*s.*

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. King said, at the last meeting there were 365 shares forfeited for arrears of call, and out of that number 270 had been paid, and as it had to be paid into the bankers, in several cases the money had been sent on the day of the meeting, and from the high respectability of many of the parties, he believed it arose merely from an oversight. Under these circumstances, he would suggest that the committee be authorised to restore those shares.

A Shareholder wished to know whether there were any absolutely forfeited?

Mr. King replied about 100, and which after the present meeting could not under any circumstances be restored. A resolution was then unanimously passed that the 270 shares upon which the calls had been already paid be restored, and that a special meeting be called for Feb. 22, to forfeit all shares now in arrear of call.

A Shareholder wished to know whether they required a call?

Mr. King said the committee of management had carefully gone into their financial position. They had 69*l.* in hand and 200*l.* worth of ore upon the mine, without the quarter's return. When the winze was holed from the 65 to the 70, which would be in about six weeks, they would have a large quantity of ore ground to come away, and the winze would shortly be opened to the 74. He considered if they made a small call of 2*s.* they would be placed in an excellent position, the prospect of the mine being so good, and there would be no chance of another call being required for some time, as when the latter winze was opened the same men sinking the winze would be able to stope away the ground, and some of the ore was of high produce. He also thought the lode would improve at the shaft, and from the nature of the ground that they would be able to sink 3 fms. a month.

Mr. Birdsey said he should move that a call of 2*s.* per share be made.

The Chairman seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The committee of management were re-elected, with a vote of thanks for past services. The proceedings terminated with votes of thanks to the Chairman and secretary.

KELLY BRAY MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly meeting of the adventurers was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Thursday,—Mr. Cumberlege in the chair.

Mr. King (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

A statement of accounts was submitted, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Ore sold, Oct., Nov., and Dec.	£1547	18	4	
Call made	500	0	0	
Sale of forfeited shares	44	19	0=	£2092 17 4
Balance last audit	£ 222	15	3	
Mine costs and merchants' bills, Oct.	667	15	11	
ditto ditto Nov.	593	1	9	
ditto ditto Dec.	537	5	5=	1930 16 4
Balance in favour of adventurers				£ 162 1 0

Mr. King said he was much pleased to state that the balance was for the first time on the right side since he had been connected with the company.

Mr. Peter Watson said it was satisfactory to see that upon the last occasion the balance against the mine was 222*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, and the accounts now exhibited showed a balance of 162*l.* 1*s.* in favour of the adventurers. It was stated that the total cost would be about 500*l.* per month, but on those just presented one month had reached 600*l.*, and it might be as well to explain that it was swelled up by purchasing a stock of coals, and the men getting good wages. The October sale of ore was when it was at the lowest price, but the last parcel realised a profit of 60*l.* upon the working of the mine. It was satisfactory to state they did not require any more calls.

The Chairman said there was another good feature in the undertaking, the assets were in hand, and every call in arrear had been paid.

Mr. King then read the following report:—

Feb. 9.—Since the last quarterly general meeting, the whim-shaft has been cased down from the 125 to the 135, and the level driven east 7 fms. 2 ft.; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, poor at present. We calculate there are about 12 fms. further to drive to reach the productive ground driven through in the level above. A communication has been made in the 45 west with the winze sunk in the bottom of the 35 west; the air is now good in each level. I am happy to say at this part of the mine our prospects are looking most cheering. The above-named level (the 45) has been driven 22 fms.; the last 5 fms. through a lode worth on an average 12*l.* per fm., and we have every reason to expect a further improvement, as the lode in the winze, which was sunk from the 35 to the 45, is worth on an average 20*l.* per fm. for the whole depth, which is 10 fms. 4 ft. We have commenced driving east on the south part of the lode in the 45, where I consider there is every chance of success. We have also started a rise in the back of the 85 west in the same direction. You will see the pencil mark on the plan, showing the dip of the shoot of ore west, so that I consider this the nearest point to get at the shoot of ore we have in the 45, if it holds down. The 35 west is suspended for a short period. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 35 west is worth 12*l.* per fm.—Eastern Mine: Watson's engine-shaft has been sunk 4 fms. below the 40, in favourable killas for the production of copper ore; and the cross-cut has been extended north 10 fms. in strong mineralised strata, showing indications of a lode not far ahead. During the past three months the following tutwork operations have been done:—The 135 driven east 7 fathoms 2 feet; the 45 driven west 10 fms. 2 ft.; the winze in the 35 west 8 fms. 4 ft.; the rise in the 35 west 3 fms.; stoping the 35 fm. level west 12 fms.; the eastern whim-shaft sunk 1 fm.; the cross-cut driven west 3 fms. 4 ft.; the plat cut in the 40 fm. level 4 fms.; Watson's engine-shaft sunk 4 fms.; the cross-cut driven north 10 fms. = 64 fms. Owing to our tutwork operations being somewhat extended, the cost has been higher than it was estimated at, having 15 men employed in the eastern mine working on speculation, and I hope the time is not far distant when we shall meet with something good in this part of the mine. You must also bear in mind that the returns have been above the calculation: instead of 100 tons per month we have sampled 111 tons, and am happy to state that our reserves have also increased to the extent of about 500*l.* per month, having now about 4500*l.* worth of ore discovered in the different parts of the mine. I estimate the next three months' cost to be from 500*l.* to 550*l.* per month, including the stores, dues, &c., and the returns from 100 to 120 tons of ore per month, of about the usual quality. There are 24 men employed on tribute, at an average of about 10*s.* 6*d.* in 1*l.* We have 33 men on tutwork, and 14 men employed on sundry work, such as engine-men, smiths, carpenters, trammers, fillers, and landers. We have employed on the dressing-floors 40 persons, including men, women, and children, at the different departments. Total number employed, 111 persons.—Silas James.

Mr. King said he had received a note from Captain James since the report, stating that the lode in the 45 had improved 12*l.* to 25*l.* per fm.

The report and accounts were the unanimously adopted.

Mr. Watson said the committee had received a letter, stating that plans, sections, and box of ores from the mines had been sent to London, but, unfortunately, had Lot arrived in time for the meeting.

Mr. King said, at a special meeting several shares were forfeited, and in two cases the money had been paid at the bankers at the time of passing the resolution; he would, therefore, suggest that the 180 shares be restored, which could only be done with the sanction of the meeting.

The Chairman proposed a resolution that the committee be authorised to restore the shares, which was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Messrs. Field, Watson, Cumberlege, Mackay, and Richards, were re-elected the committee of management, and Messrs. Hallett and Ford auditors, with a vote of thanks for past services.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and secretary.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Gracechurch-street, Mr. Pilcher in the chair.

Mr. G. Curtis read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said it was a special meeting, called for the purpose of considering the disposal of 250 fms. of ground in the east part of the sett. The directors had seen the Duchy authorities upon the subject, who approved of the proposal as the best chance of trying that portion of their property. The proposition made is that the party applying should have 250 fms. upon the payment of 200*l.* for the use and on behalf of the Holmbush Company, and that Mr. Bartlett, the gentleman making the offer, shall erect a steam-engine upon such part of the property as the captain of the Holmbush Mines and the Duchy shall approve of. Mr. Bartlett had got some ground further on, and he was desirous of adding the 250 fms. to it.

A Shareholder enquired whether the part proposed to be surrendered to Mr. Bartlett had ever been opened?

The Chairman replied it had not, and, according to the terms of the lease from the Duchy, they were bound to try the ground in three years from July last, to ascertain whether it was valuable or not.

Mr. Chippendale: And there was no chance of reaching the ground for 20 years?

Mr. Warton: We do not give up any of our workings?

Mr. James: Not an atom.

The Chairman said it was all in virgin ground.

Mr. James remarked that the portion proposed to be surrendered was in the extreme part of the set.

Mr. Chippendale said the working of it would forward the Holmbush Company at least five years.

Mr. Warton said he would move that the offer be accepted.

Mr. Saunders considered the best course would be to hear the letter upon the subject from Capt. Seccombe read.

Mr. Curtis then read a letter from Capt. Seccombe, considering it would be advantageous to the Holmbush Company to accept the offer.

The Chairman said, although the 200*l.* was not much, their principal object was trying the ground.

Mr. James: In fact the arrangement suits both parties.

Mr. Birdsey considered it might make the shares worth 10*l.* each.

Mr. Warton then proposed a resolution to the following effect:—That the directors having communicated to the meeting that a proposition had been made to them on behalf of Mr. Bartlett, for the surrender of a portion of the ground leased to Messrs. Chippendale, Pilcher, and Procter, the grantees of the Holmbush mining sett, by Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, such portion of land consisting of 250 fathoms of the ground extending eastward of the sett, on payment of 200*l.* for the use of the company; that Mr. Bartlett shall engage to erect a sufficient steam-engine for proving the ground on such part thereof as the Holmbush mining captain and the authorities of the Duchy of Cornwall shall approve of; and that Mr. Bartlett shall pay all costs and expenses attending the carrying out and completing the transaction. This meeting affirms such proposition, and authorises the directors and grantees to do the necessary acts for carrying it into effect upon the terms stated.

Mr. Saunders seconded the resolution.

Mr. James reminded the meeting that if the Duchy had not consented they could not have done it, but the Duchy authorities had a good opinion of the management.

The Chairman then put the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Curtis read the report of Capt. Taylor, of Craddock Moor Mine, who was appointed to inspect the Holmbush Mines, and from which the following is condensed:—The 165, east of the diagonal shaft, is driven about 40 fms.; of this drivage the lode for the first 28 fms. is small and poor—5 fms. worth 1 ton, and the next 5 fms. worth 1½ ton of good quality copper ore per fm. The 28 above is driven on the north part of the lode, and I would recommend a short cross-cut being driven about midway to intersect the south or main part of it. There are three pitches working on tribute in the bottom of the 135, west of the diagonal, by ten men, at an average of 8*s.* 9*d.* in 1*l.* In the 145 west, on flap-jack lode, driven 20 fms. west of the great cross-course, the lode in the end has a very promising appearance, worth about 1 ton of copper ore per fm.; this level should be pushed with all speed to the lead lode. In taking a general view of the mine, I find that a large portion of the orey ground discovered about the 145 has been worked away; you have, therefore, only from the 145 to the 160, from which you can calculate having the greater part of your returns. In order to open more ground, it will be necessary to sink the engine-shaft, which should be done with as little delay as possible. It might be advisable, at the same time, to sink the diagonal shaft to the next level, in order to effect a communication, and for ventilation. If this work be not done I do not see how you are likely to increase your present returns, or even keep to the present quantities. To do the work mentioned above I calculate will cost 1400*l.* or 1500*l.* I think a speculative level or two should be driven east towards the junction of granite and killas, and I do not consider the flap-jack lode has had a proper trial. I have carefully examined the underground charges attendant on working the mine, and have also examined the merchants' accounts, &c., and find the prices and quality are similar to those charged to the mines in the neighbourhood, and I do not see where any saving can be effected in the price, quality, or quantity of articles consumed in the mine. Allow me to add, in conclusion, that a vigorous working (seeing you have such water charges) will be the most economical. Capt. Taylor, in a note sent subsequently to the report, states that his estimate of orey ground discovered and in course of working was about 1100 tons, which, at 9*l.* per ton, would be 9900*l.*

Mr. Saunders suggested that the answer to the report by Capt. Seccombe be read.

Mr. Curtis read the letter from Capt. Seccombe, which stated that the report of Capt. Taylor, as to the present appearance of the different levels, was correct. In reference to the pushing of the 145, on the flap-jack lode west, with all speed to the lead lode was a course they were now, and had been, pursuing. With regard to laying out 1400*l.* or 1500*l.*, which was rather a large sum for labour cost, to say nothing of materials, extra expense of the engine, &c., he would like first to see the value of the lode in the 160, west of diagonal, west of great cross-course. The sinking the diagonal shaft first, before sinking the engine-shaft, was a precautionary suggestion of his own. As to the flap-jack lode, everything had been done, and he should have felt glad if Capt. Taylor had pointed out the places where a further trial could be made with a prospect of success. Capt. Taylor says a vigorous working would be most economical; this was most certainly true, but there are certain bounds beyond which a vigorous prosecution would not be economy, and he did not know where they could employ many more men to advantage. Capt. Taylor's remarks on the charges were honest, but he was not quite candid enough to confess, as he did on the mine, that they were better for the price, and used with more economy. Capt. Seccombe, in reply to a letter from the directors, states that sinking the two shafts, and doing the necessary work, would cost about 1800*l.*, and take about 18 months to complete: the expense of sinking the diagonal shaft would be from 300*l.* to 400*l.*

Mr. Birdsey observed that many of them had been engaged in the mine some 20 or 30 years, and it might be very well for Mr. Taylor to cut out this work, but he would suggest that until the next meeting the directors should give no instructions whatever, as by that time they might have an opportunity of seeing the result of the flap-jack lode. He considered Capt. Seccombe's plan of proceeding far preferable to the course proposed by Capt. Taylor.

The Chairman said they had never contemplated making any alteration.

Mr. James: None of the directors have had any idea of giving fresh orders to Capt. Seccombe.

Mr. Saunders was in favour of carrying out Capt. Seccombe's views, and letting Capt. Taylor's stand over.

Mr. James said, under any circumstances, they did not intend to lay out money on additional works until after the next meeting, which would be in six weeks.

The Chairman then proposed that the report be received, and the consideration deferred until the next meeting.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Curtis read a letter from Messrs. Crease, tendering their resignation, which was accepted; but it was arranged that the appointment of another secretary should remain until the annual meeting in March next, and until which the present arrangements should continue.

Mr. Birdsey, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors of the company, for the great pains they had taken in getting up the information from Capts. Taylor and Seccombe, considered their own captain had proved the most correct of all the agents they had employed.

Mr. Saunders: And the most prudent. He (Mr. Saunders) then seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, on Thursday,

Mr. Joseph Procter in the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. J. H. Murchison) read the notice convening the meeting, and minutes of the last, as also the following report from the agent at the mine:—

Feb. 10.—I beg, after a careful survey of this mine, to forward you my report for the meeting to be held to-morrow, with an estimate of cost for the ensuing quarter, and of the probable reserves of ore in and throughout the mine.—Murchison's Engine-shaft: In the 62 west, for the greatest part of the distance driven during the last three months, the lode has shown good indications, and more particularly so in the last 4 fathoms driving; it is 3 ft. wide, containing quartz, mundic, prian, and stones of ore of high percentage, with a large quantity of water issuing from the end, which we consider a good indication. In the 52 west about 11 fms. have been driven, 4 fms. of which yielded a little ore, worth 1 and 2 tons per fm., and the lode in the present end, although not so rich, is very kindly; it is 5 ft. wide, composed of cupel, mundic, quartz, and a little rich ore, and appearances warrant an improvement. In the 41 west a small cross-course has been intersected and driven through, to the west of which the lode became more congenial, and for the last 2 fms. driving yielded ore, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the present end is 4 ft. wide, exceedingly promising, and worth 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 30 west the cross-course alluded to above has also been driven through, and for 6 fms. to the west thereof the lode has yielded 1, 2, and 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the present end is worth from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm., and shows strong indications of holding good.—Trial Shaft: The 41 has been driven home to the boundary; the lode for the last 6 ft. yielded 1 ton of ore per fm. Immediately at the western boundary a winze is being sunk, and for the first 4 fms. the lode yielded 3 tons of ore per fm.; for the last few feet sinking, however, although of the same general character, it has not been so productive; it is at present 5 ft. wide, and worth 1 ton of ore per fm. On reaching the 50 it is intended to drive east, where I have every reason to believe the lode will improve. In the 30 east the lode for the last few fathoms is disordered; it is now, however, showing a little improvement, and contains quartz and mundic. The 42 and 30, west of Murchison's engine-shaft, having got into orey ground, and the boundary winze having also proved productive, I consider that the prospects of the mine, on the whole, are undoubtedly improved. We sampled, on Friday, Jan. 29, 232 tons of ore, which yields 8 per cent. of copper, and will realise about 8*l.* 5*s.* per ton. The ore in reserve in and throughout the mine amounts to about 1350 tons, and we calculate on sampling at the rate of 110 to 120 tons per month, of good quality ore, for the next quarter. There are 15 pitches working, at an average of 8*s.* in 1*l.* The cost for the next three months we estimate at about 700*l.* per month.—James Richards.

The statement of accounts showed:—

Balance last audit	£ 369	14	3	
Arrears of calls	10	0	0	
Bills receivable	1443	19	4	
Sundries	4	8	0=	£1828 1 7
Mine cost and merchants' bills	£1613	0	3	
Office expenses	35	17	1	
Dues	86	3	4	
Discount on ore bills, &c.	5	19	1	
Printing	2	2	3	
Stationery	6	12	6	
Law expenses (two years)	28	15	4=	1778 9 10
Leaving balance in favour of mine				£49 11 9

The profit on the three months' working was 327*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

The Chairman observed that they had few claims on the mine, and a good bit of ore to sell.

Mr. Daukes said that the report of Capt. Richards was very favourable also, to their prospects generally were encouraging.

A Shareholder enquired what the reserves were valued at?

Mr. Murchison said the readiest way of arriving at that was to take their present value at 8*l.* 5*s.*, which was the estimate for the 232 tons now ready for sale. In reply to a question from a shareholder, he explained that the water-wheel was to enable them to dispense with the steam-engine in the western part.

The report and accounts were then adopted.

Mr. Murchison explained the position of the adventurers with regard to the claims made by tenants for surface damages.—It was resolved that the company did not consider themselves bound by any award made by the agent at the mine without their authority, as they had already paid the lord for permanent surface damage; and that the solicitor and secretary have an interview with Mr. Collier upon the subject. It was also resolved that Mr. Wolferstan (the late manager) be required to furnish further particulars with reference to three small claims, which do not appear in the books of the company at the mine, two of which he has certified as correct, and the third taken no notice of.

After some discussion, as to the advisability of endeavouring to obtain the equisation or reduction of the dues, in which it was remarked that although the adventurers had received no dividends, 40,000*l.* had been expended in developing the mine, and Mr. Collier had received about 1900*l.* as dues, it was agreed that the solicitor and secretary should bring that subject under his notice when consulting him with respect to the surface damages.—The meeting then separated.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Bishopsgate-street, yesterday, Mr. Joseph Procter in the chair.

Mr. Murchison, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The following report was then read:—

Feb. 10.—Since the last general meeting the 88 has been driven east 14 fms. 2 ft. 4 in., and a cross-cut driven north 3 fathoms 5 feet. This level is now extended east from Hitchins's shaft 62 fathoms, leaving about 38 fathoms more to drive before reaching Homersham's shaft; in the last 8 feet driving the ground has improved, the present price being 6*l.* per fathom. We have met with a small branch crossing the end, which in its underlie corresponds with the slide in the 66, and although the ground east of it is not so favourable as in the level above, yet the indications are such as to lead us to expect a further change for the better shortly. The 66 has been driven east of Hitchins's shaft 164 fms. 3 ft., 42 fathoms of which have been through a good course of ore, averaging 2½ tons per fm.; although there are several places where the ore did not make up to the back of the level; I cannot, therefore, estimate the value of the ground to be stoped in the back of this level; the lode in the present end is disordered, and has been for the last 4 fathoms driven by some small branches producing, however, occasional stones of good ore. The stopes in the back of the 66, east of Williams's winze, will produce 3 tons of good quality ore per fathom, and from present appearances will continue to do so for some time. About 5 fms. 4 ft. were stoped west of the winze, but the ore did not make up. Preparations are being made for sinking Homersham's shaft below the 66, by cutting a plat and stoping away the ground that was standing between the level and the shaft, in doing which some very fine stones of yellow copper ore have been met with in the caps part of the lode, but not enough to value at present. The shaft will be commenced to-morrow to sink by nine men, and it is hoped the 88 will reach the ore ground gone down in the 66 by the time Homersham's shaft reaches the 88, which will be in about five months. The winze sinking below the 55 is down 5 fms. 3 ft. 8 in., the lode in which is of a promising character, and occasionally producing stones of ore. This winze is in advance of the 66 end about 9 ft., and is suspended until the 66 comes under it, when a pare of men will be put to rise against it. A tribute pitch in the bottom of the 55 is worth 2 tons of good copper ore per fathom; the other pitches are at present poor, and cannot be valued, although in the last setting one pare of tributers in the back of the 55 did exceedingly well, by a lucky incident earning as much as 200*l.* in the two months. The next sampling, on Feb. 26, will be above 60 tons of good quality ore, worth at the present standard from 600*l.* to 700*l.* The machinery on the mine is all in good working order, although the small engine has had as much as it can do with hauling and crushing. It has been recommended by some persons to sink a winze at once below the 66, which I should like much to do, if the water does not prevent us; but it must be remembered that if we do this now it will cost more than if we wait till the 88 drains the lode; for if done I would sink the winze at a place where the lode is worth 6 tons, or 100*l.* per fathom. The extra expense of sinking 5 fathoms would be about 20*l.*, the total being about 10*l.* per fathom. If the lode holds down to the 88 only as good as it is in the 66, we should soon have a first-class mine, and the more so if it improves in depth as it has done down to the 66.—John Goldsworthy.

Mr. Mitchell said they never had the lode worth more than from 50*l.* to 60*l.* per fm., and he had no idea that it had so greatly increased in value.

Mr. Powell wished to know what quantity of the rich ore ground Captain Goldsworthy calculated they had got?

Capt. Goldsworthy replied about 7½ fms., and that it was the bottom of the lode which was worth 100*l.* per fm., holding up only a foot or so in the level.

Mr. Webb wished to know how long it would take to sink the winze, as proposed by Captain Goldsworthy?

Capt. Goldsworthy replied about two months would take it down 5 fms., which would prove the ground. It was in the hands of the shareholders, but he should like to see it done, as it would prove much earlier whether the ore was going down in the 66 fm. level.

Mr. Hatch said he had five reports from parties who had inspected the mines,

strenuously recommending sinking the winze, and he had heard it was the unanimous wish of the local shareholders. He considered certain parties had interested motives as to the manner the mine should be worked.

Mr. YERBERRY considered that, if the mine was worked well, they ought to take the opinion of the captain.

Mr. MITCHELL: If they had confidence in the captain, let him have it his own way.

Mr. POWELL wished to know whether it could be carried out to the interest of the shareholders?

Capt. GOLDSWORTHY said, certainly; it was to prove whether the ore holds down.

Mr. J. PROCTER said the object was to work the mine in a legitimate manner for investors, and not for speculators; and he should move a resolution that the captain's views be carried out as regards sinking the winze in the bottom of the 65 fm. level.

Mr. WATSON (Watson and Cuell), in seconding the resolution, considered it would be very satisfactory to ascertain, as soon as possible, whether the lode held down.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

Mr. MURCHISON then submitted a statement of accounts, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

Mine cost and merchants' bills,	£350	8	4			
Dues,	59	6	3			
Committee fees,	12	12	0			
Secretary and sundries,	21	6	11			
Printing and stationery,	6	6	3	£949	19	9
Ores sold,				902	1	5
Balance against adventurers				£ 47	18	4

In the estimated accounts of liabilities and assets by the next meeting, the balance in favour of the company would be 202*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

Mr. MURCHISON, in reply to a question, said the arrears of call were only 4*l.* 10*s.*

The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

Mr. HATCH said several shareholders who had visited the mine were of opinion that it would be for the benefit of the undertaking if a small account-house and residence for the captain was erected on the mine.

The CHAIRMAN said the subject had already occupied the attention of the committee, and they were of opinion it would be desirable to obtain estimates of the expense of erecting a suitable building.

Mr. COMPERTZ had recently visited the mine, and considered the building proposed very requisite.—A resolution was then proposed that the committee be requested to take steps to to erect upon the mine a proper office and suitable rooms for the agent's residence. The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously, as also one that the transfer-books be closed three clear days before and one day after all general meetings. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings, those present appearing highly pleased with the position of the mine.

THE FORT BOWEN NEW MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

A special general meeting of the company was held at the offices, Great St. Helens, on Thursday, Capt. CHARRITIE in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said he would move that the report of Mr. Clemes be read, and after such a report the directors, who were the largest shareholders, would share in the general regret at the result; but after such a report, coming from a man who had been so highly recommended, they could not hope to go on. The directors had based their operations upon the same reports that had been seen from time to time by every shareholder, and they had all equally subscribed, and he feared lost their money. He was always anxious that they should be considered sincere in their intentions, and they not only held a large number of shares, but the directors had advanced large sums on the debentures, which he thought would prove worthless. As a proof that they had acted disinterestedly, they had never even drawn for a dinner, and if they were prepared to wind-up the directors would go unrewarded for their labours, notwithstanding the articles of association awarded them 500*l.* a year.

The following report was then read:—

Jan. 28.—I have the honour to submit to you the following report of your property in Veraguas:—On my arrival there in March, 1857, I found the mine crushed and run together, in consequence of which it left me no alternative but to open out a new mine entirely. The first mining operation instituted for this purpose was the driving of a railway level, which had for its object the development of the lode at that horizon, and also a ventilating passage for future works. During the progress of this level the lode for 9 fms. of its western extremity exhibited regularity of bearing and width, with likewise a promising appearance; but from the average stamps returns it only yielded about 1 dwt. per ton. Although exceedingly poor, the presence of the lode induced me to sink two winzes below this level, on the most promising points, and which were prosecuted as far as the water admitted; and I regret to say the result from them was only a trifling better than the first-named. Whilst these operations were in progress several hundreds of tons of ores from the burrow were reduced at the stamps, which, with the exception of a few localised deposits, yielded about the same amount per ton as before-named. In the meantime, these works being carried forward, the survey of the water-course was proceeded with, the result of which you have been made acquainted with, and, therefore, not necessary, I presume, in this paper to make any general allusion to. Defeated in this powerful source to prosecute the mine economically and vigorously, determined me not to give up the mines without a further trial. In order to do this it was necessary to re-timber No. 3 shaft, and drive a new level west under those winzes alluded to, and which has been completed to the western winze. The lode and flookan which accompanied this level presented, at intervals, all the requirements that could be desired, excepting the gold, of which, I am sorry to say, the ores extracted from this level, notwithstanding they were carefully treated, yielding only 16 grains to the ton. Had the letters of credit come to hand, discouraging as these returns were, I should have proceeded further with this level; not that I anticipated any early or material improvement, but simply to give it a greater trial, especially as the new machinery was erected on the spot, which would have expedited the trial with great dispatch. But as your funds would not admit of this, and your staff now all in England, I certainly would not, after giving it due consideration, advise you to resume the working of this mine. Had the stopes which are now laid open by the new level and winzes, amounting to some 700 tons, contained only ½ ounce per ton there might be some inducement, but from the very meagre return met with there can be no hesitation in abandoning the enterprise. Summary of operations completed during my mission at the Fort Bowen Mines:—Railway level driven west, 20 fathoms; Nos. 1 and 2 winzes sunk respectively 4 and 5 fms., 9 fms.; Trial shaft sunk 2 fms., driven from same 2 fms.=4 fms.; re-timbered substantially No. 3 shaft, 9 fms.; 47 ft. level driven west from No. 3 shaft, 17 fms.; exploratory workings contiguous to mine, 11 fms.=70 fms. Ores reduced from the mine and burrow, 1368½ tons; average yield, 1 dwt. per ton, pure gold; fixed at No. 3 shaft, 9 fms. pumps; erected Medwin and Hall's engine, with connection gear leading to shaft; frame for six head of stamps, with strakes to the same, 60 ft. long by 12 wide, over which is a house 70 ft. long by 60 wide; also carpenters' new 60 ft. long by 20 wide. There are numerous other operations not included in this paper which have been done in my time.—A CLEMES.

Mr. GREIG should be inclined to protest against any report from Captain Clemes They had reports from Mr. Champion, Mr. Tregoning, and others, taking a favourable view of the property; and, in addition, gold had been sent home to the value of 1500*l.* to 2000*l.* Mr. Clemes did not work the engine, but kept it idle for five or six months. He was sorry to see matters come to this state, as he considered the mine as good as ever, and that Capt. Clemes' report was not worth the paper it was written on. They wanted a little more means, as there was plenty of gold if it were worked economically.

Mr. TATE said, from what Mr. Greig stated, Mr. Clemes was either an ignorant man or not able to conduct the mine in a proper manner. He (Mr. Tate) from what he had seen, was of the same opinion—that if worked in a miner-like manner it would have paid all the shareholders. He believed a man of moderate capacity could have carried on operations successfully.

Mr. GREIG said it was a clear deception to say that the mine was run together; the ground was cleared away by Mr. Tregoning and himself.

The CHAIRMAN said one of the main reasons for engaging Mr. Clemes was that he had the highest character from Messrs. Taylor, and also from a gentleman in Old Broad-street, the chairman of a copper mining company in Jamaica; and Mr. Clemes, after visiting that property, recommended that the company should be wound-up.

Mr. WEBB, in answer to a question, said the assets were about 836*l.*, to be divided amongst the holders of 40,000 shares; but, in the event of getting in some doubtful debts, it might reach about 1500*l.*

Mr. UNDERWOOD suggested that a resolution should be proposed for winding-up forthwith.

The CHAIRMAN said they could not do so at the present meeting, but the shareholders might request the board to use their best endeavours to get in the amount due, and pay off all the liabilities. The directors were equally anxious with the other shareholders to wind-up as speedily as possible.

A resolution was then proposed that the directors be requested to produce the accounts as early as possible, to use the most strenuous endeavours to collect the debts of the company, and use their best exertions to wind it up as early as possible.

The resolution was seconded and carried unanimously.

CARRACK DEWS UNITED MINES—ELEY *v.* MANINI AND OTHERS.—In the Vice-Warden's Court, on Wednesday, a purser's petition was presented against the following defaulters:—Charles Guerrino Manini, of 61, Torrington-square, London; Edgar Cavil Chaplin, of Arundel, Sussex; William Pennell, 3, Guildhall Chambers, London; and Alfred Richards, of Camberwell House, Camberwell-road; the last two being sued as assignees of the estate and effects of John Paul, a bankrupt. Mr. Stokes, for plaintiff, moved for an order absolute, for sale of defendants' shares. On Jan. 6, a decree *pro confesso* had been granted by the Vice-Warden, for payment within one week from service, of the several sums—37*l.* 10*s.*; 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and 93*l.* 15*s.* On affidavits of service, early in Jan., and of non-payment, decree of sale was granted.

MINING PROSPECTS IN FLINTSHIRE.—Mining prospects in the neighbourhood of Mold are now assuming a more hopeful look than they have done for some time. The proprietors of the celebrated Macsyaafn Mine have lately expended a large amount of money in sinking an engine-shaft to a considerable depth, and have been fortunate to make a discovery of ore which will amply remunerate them for their outlay. A valuable discovery of ore, has also been made at the Mount Pleasant Mine, which is situate on the Mold Mountain, one of the richest and most productive mineral districts in Flintshire. This mine is about 70 yards deep where the ore has been found, and the company have a large extent of land in the direction in which the ore runs. During the month of January about 30 tons were raised, consisting principally of round or limp ore. Ten tons of round, and five tons of small ore were sold at the last sale of ores at Holywell.—*Chester Courant.*

The Culchote Copper Mining Company's affairs will be brought before Mr. Commissioner Evans on Tuesday, in the Court of Bankruptcy.

THE ILLUSTRATED INVENTOR.—Parts 1, 2, and 3, of this periodical, contain a great variety of information in art, science, and manufactures. Many new inventions are described, and, with art ornamentation, popularly rendered by the efficient aid of Mr. E. Landell's excellent illustrations. The contents are interesting, useful, and practical.

THE CITY GUIDE.—The third number of this Commercial Directory is even more useful than its predecessors: it contains a classified list of the public companies of the metropolis, names and addresses of the officials, and a variety of referential information of general business utility, at the very moderate charge of 1*s.*

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Another interesting group has just been placed in the Great Room of this establishment. It is designated the Nuptial Group, and represents Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal and her illustrious bridegroom, the Prince of Prussia. Both figures are represented in *fac simile* dresses to those worn on the auspicious occasion. The likenesses are considered excellent, and the figures are not to be surpassed in execution by any in the Exhibition.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

COAL.—Many persons think the coal in England will in a few years be exhausted. We have lately visited the borders of the Dee, and on the estate of Lord Fielding, called Bychton, 14 seams have been laid open by a level, and according to the reports of engineers it will take 100 years to exhaust this place, at 2500 tons per week. Sixty beds of iron ore have been discovered on the same estate, of the first quality. Messrs. Townsend, Ridley, and Jackson, of Fenwick-street, Liverpool, have the management of this rich and valuable property.

LEAD MINE.—There has been discovered a lead mine at Clooshgereen, near Oughterard, in the county of Galway. A few men in a short time cleared away the surface, and exposed to view several tons of potters' ore.

WHEAL CHERRY (Lelant) was started by the present company about four months since, at the commencement of the panic which has just been so severely felt. The district is well known as the best tin district in the county, and Wheal Cherry surrounded by and adjoining the best mines—Wheal Kitty, Wheal Margaret, and Wheal Mary, and parallel with Wheal Reeth and Providence—is confidently expected to equal either in productiveness. At the previous working 12 tons of tin were sold monthly for some time. The mine being comparatively shallow (60 fms. under the adit level), levels have been extended only short distances east of the engine-shaft; and, while there are three lodes seen within 9 fms. of each other in the adit level, only the main lode has been wrought on below. Two engines have been purchased, a pumping-engine, and a whim, with 16 heads of stamps, and connections attached. The pumping-engine was set to work on Dec. 28, and the water is now in fork about 13 fms. below the adit. Much greater progress would have been made but for a serious run at the shaft; this has been to a great extent overcome. In the 10 there are large quantities of ground standing that will come away at tributes varying from 8*s.* to 12*s.* in 1*l.* The adit not yet having been driven on the ground is whole to surface, and there is no doubt, as soon as the deeper levels are opened, of equally favourable results. The mine was abandoned when tin was from 35*l.* to 40*l.* per ton, and the company working it had great difficulties to encounter with other setts they were working at the same time.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—This is one of the most promising of the young mines. The returns are about meeting the costs at present, and as soon as the new shaft is communicated with the 45, and the ground is opened on the lode in the 65, the returns will be much increased. The quoted price of the shares does not represent the real value of the concern.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED.—In the western mine the 56, 66, 76, and 86 west are opening out good tin ground. In the eastern mine, the 20, 36, and 56 are opening out good tin ground. The stopes are producing well. The rise in the price of tin will place those mines in a position to make profits.

TREWEATHA.—This mine is selling in the market at a price little above the value of the plant; while its immediate neighbours, Mary Ann and Treiawny, are making large profits, and selling at high prices, after having passed through a poor piece of ground at about the same depth at which Treweatha now is; but a great improvement is confidently looked for in the latter in the 90, which is expected to be reached in about three or four months. The ground at the shaft is becoming more favourable as they sink.

GREAT CRINNIS.—I am glad to find that perseverance is to be continued here. It is generally allowed that a greater quantity of copper ore has been taken out here than from any mine in Cornwall for the space explored. The lode has been found 18 and 20 feet wide, of rich ore, but it declined at about 50 fms. from surface; this occurred about 37 years ago. Of late years it has been proved in various places in the locality that rich deposits of minerals (after similar changes) have resumed their former productiveness, by making extensive shifts in an easterly direction, and much deeper than the declining point. About six years ago I took a lease for the purpose of extending deep levels east in search of the shifted run of ore. A company was formed (although I have had nothing to do with it for the last three years), and the 80 extended east: just enough was done to prove that the anticipated bunch of ore is existing there, but deeper levels must be sent on; therefore, being the first who started the late working, I am anxious to see a thorough development made. I consider you are safe in advocating, through your columns, this sound and desirable investment.—J. WEBB: *St. Austell, Feb.* 10.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—This mine seems to be fairly afloat at last, and one of the best proofs of the importance of the discoveries made is the fact that a number of the knowing ones in the locality are buying shares to a considerable extent, and it is believed will continue to do so. The 66 has passed through a course of ore, worth on an average 2½ tons per fm. for 42 fms. long, and is best in the bottom of the level, where it is valued in places at 100*l.* per fm. It is probable that the 88 will be under this in about four months, and if found there only as good it will at once place this property among the very first in the two counties. The last two-monthly sale of copper ore was 52 tons, for about 700*l.*—a very high price, particularly looking at the low standard at the time it was sold. The sampling this month will probably be at least 60 tons of equal produce, giving a profit. To all appearance, East Russell will begin dividends in 1858, and before long occupy a prominent position in that list.

GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN is looking very well, both on Williams's lode and in the 12 fm. level, on the north lode, and it is expected that the latter will be out in the 24 in two months. They were to sample 65 to 70 tons this week, and the advance in the standard will make a difference of 3*l.* to 4*l.* per ton on these ores.

NEW WHEAL FRANCES.—The first meeting of adventurers in this mine was held at Camborne on Monday, and resolutions passed for commencing operations immediately. The mine is situate in the parish of Crowan, immediately adjoining that of Camborne, to the west and on the lodes of South Frances and the Bassets, intersected by the West Seton cross-course. The formation is precisely similar to that of the first-named mines, having the junction of the granite and killas, with the ironstone to the north, and a large elvan course in the south part of the sett. Considerable returns of tin have been made from the Wheal Top lode, to which a shallow adit has been driven, which cut the lode about 7 fms. deep. The whole of the lode, for about 50 fms. long, has been taken away to the surface, and the bottom worked by tributers as deep as they could go for water. A deep adit, which will cut the lode about 9 fms. deeper, was then commenced, and driven to within 3 or 4 fms. of cutting the lode when it ran together, and after some further trial was abandoned. About 150 fms. of this adit have been cleared, leaving about 40 fms. to go through, which it is expected will be completed in from two to three months. Immediate over where the adit will cut the lode a shaft was sunk by means of a hand-lift, 3 fathoms below the shallow adit, and the lode in this shaft is said to be worth 30*l.* per fathom for tin. Several other lodes have been opened on, presenting equally favourable appearances. A shaft is now sinking on the Garden lode, and down about 10 ft. from surface, presenting a well-defined lode, 2½ ft. wide, with about 18 inches in width of mineral composed of arsenical mundic, antimony, bismuth, a small quantity of nickel, and about 5 ozs. of silver to the ton. Specimens from this lode may be seen at the office of Messrs. Vivian and Reynolds, 69, Old Broad-street. The counter lode of Rosewarne United, which has made the mineral in that piece of ground, passes through, and some fine stones of malleable copper have been broken from it within 3 fms. of the surface. A call of 5*s.* per 1042th share was made, which it is considered will be ample to clear and secure the remainder of the adit to the Wheal Top lode.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—A still further improvement has taken place, and from the width of the lode, which is now 4 ft., considerable additions will be made to the parcel of ore already raised. As the depth is only 8 fms., a young mine with such favourable prospects is rarely to be met with.

TOLVADDEN.—We have again a favourable report of this remarkable young mine; the lode is very much improved since last setting-day: they have now a solid course of grey ore, 3 feet wide, worth from 200*l.* to 300*l.* per fm. (a most unusual circumstance at so shallow a level), and several feet of lode still standing north of the part they are carrying—nothing like it has been previously seen in the mine. The opinion of everyone who has examined it is that they were "skimming" an immense deposit of ore. The returns in the Ticketing Papers will soon display the fact.

WADHURST IRON MINE (Sussex) was visited last week by Mr. George Henwood, who reports in strong terms on the quality of the deposit, and the ease with which it may be wrought. The ore yields 35 per cent. of excellent iron, and may be raised at a trifling cost. The transit by sea is the only obstacle to this once flourishing seat of British iron mining business again resuming its wonted activity. A railway passes through the mine, from which a siding of a few fathoms may be made, and the trucks loaded in the levels.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—This mine is looking very well, having decidedly improved lately. Notwithstanding the low standard in the last few months, there is a profit on the working in the three months to the end of December. The two monthly sample this month is expected to realise nearly 2000*l.*, and give a good profit. The reserves are estimated at 1350 tons. There is every prospect of a dividend this summer.

CAMBORNE VEAN.—From arrangements made since the meeting, held last week, Mr. F. Pryor will most probably retain the management.

EAST MONA (Anglesey).—Capt. Williams reports they are vigorously prosecuting the level from Duncan's shaft, to intersect the lode which was cut about 14 yards from surface, and dipped off at an angle of 1 in 3, the shaft being continued vertically, and, consequently, leaving the lode, which the drift is to re-cross at the deep level. The water is increasing, although the weather is perfectly dry; they are fast approaching the lode again. This is deemed highly satisfactory, especially as Capt. Williams's long experience in Cornwall, and his known probity, assure the proprietors that he will not give them more favourable hopes than he can fully justify; and the office he fills in connection with the Great Mona Mines, in the vicinity of these works, are a guarantee for his fidelity. We are glad to see attention paid to the district, which has laid so long neglected, notwithstanding the conviction of experienced men that the whole locality is rich in copper and other ores.

WHEAL BUDNICK CONSOLS (divided into 416 shares, and worked successfully for the last hundred years) is situated in the parish of Perranzabuloe, near the Porth, and extends over an area of two miles of good mineralised ground, producing silver-lead, jack in abundance, tin, and copper. There is also a beautiful soft decomposed elvan traversing the sett, congenial for tin; the tin lode on one occasion yielding a produce worth 600*l.* per fm.

WEST FOWEY CONSOLS has very much improved lately, and is likely to prove one of the best mines in Cornwall. They have stocked a quantity of tin, waiting an advance in price before selling. Shares are much in request, but very few in the market.

SOUTH PENHALDARVA.—A good steam-engine and a quantity of materials have been bought very cheap for this mine, and the shaft will soon be commenced. The sett is immediately between East Falmouth and Penhaldarva, and on the same lodes, both these being productive mines, and the former already paying dividends. Important discoveries are expected at a shallow depth, as usual, in lead mines, and as was the case in the adjoining properties. Capt. Pope, of Wheal Basset, considers this "one of the best speculations that can be seen in any new piece of ground in Cornwall."

At DEVON BURRA BURRA, some stones of ore, worth about 16 per cent. for copper have been brought up from the level to the south of White's shaft, under the spot whence 35 tons were raised near the surface; and since the level has been cleared up, the captain has found ore in several places. He is very sanguine in his expectations that the discovery will lead to important results. The engine has been stopped to effect some repairs to the bob-pit, but will go to work again shortly, and the men be set to break down some of the backs where he fully expects to find a deposit of ore.

DOLCOATH.—We are sorry to learn that any dissatisfaction should have been expressed against Captain Charles Thomas, that his estimated quantity of tin stocked has not been fully realised. Capt. Thomas, as a practical and experienced agent, stands as high as any man in his profession, and which most people connected with mining are aware of. At all times a diminution in dividends is annoying, but we hope with the advance in the price of tin, and the resumption of the usual regular and good dividends, all unpleasantness will pass away.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—The lode is just cut good in the 40. The mine is also better in other levels. Shareholders should be cautious of selling at present prices.

MINING REMINISCENCES—No. IV.

THE EAST WHEAL ROSE DISTRICT.—Adjoining to, and immediately west of, our last-described mining ground lies that known as the East Wheal Rose district; derived, as its name implies, from that celebrated lead mine. The "country" is entirely killas, traversed by large elvans and mineralised lodes, chiefly of lead and zinc ores. The tin ground terminates near the junction with the granite at Chypraze Mine. The first recognised mine (there are several setts on which partial trials have been made that we do not include) is the—

PENCORSE CONSOLS MINES.—These mines were commenced some years since, an inferior engine erected, considerable sums expended, but a want of capital prevented their vigorous prosecution. After passing through various hands, the present company set their engine to work in 1853, since which the mine has progressed favourably, making very large returns of blende ore, for which mineral a good demand exists, now selling at 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton. During its previous working this ore was wholly unsaleable; at this price it is more remunerative than low-priced copper ores, none of the extravagant charges for returning or ticketing fees and expenses being levied, as on the latter article. At present, the mine is in a better position that it ever has been at any time, the returns rather more than meeting the outlay. It was originally expected lead would have been found in depth. Small quantities of this metal, as well as copper, have been continually met with, distributed throughout the lode, leading to the expectation that the mine in depth will be found to be valuable for either one or the other of the richer metals than blende; this is, however, a great auxiliary, and, if properly dressed, would make the mine remunerative. This is one of the numerous offspring of the—

GREAT EAST WHEAL ROSE, now abandoned, except for the purpose of working over the halvans and selling the materials. From the extremely unfavourable nature of the ground, it is improbable this once famous mine will ever be resumed. It would require an enormous capital, and would be a more difficult task than the Great Wheal Vor undertaking. This mine is about 1½ mile due west from the Pencorse Mines. Between these are two small attempts, known as—

RICKEARD'S WHEAL ROSE and TREMAYNE, on each of which ineffectual trials have been made, but are now idle. To the west of East Wheal Rose is the—

CARGOLL MINE, at which, after a great outlay, and great perseverance, the company, chiefly Cornish people, are likely to be well rewarded, the deeper levels of the mine are looking better than the upper, and every account-day improving the position of the mine. Near this is—

WHEAL CONSTANCE, where active measures will soon be taken to place this mine in its proper position: the mine is well situated. The examples before alluded to will stimulate this company to greater exertions, when they will most certainly be equally prosperous; the whole neighbourhood will feel the benefit of the Cargoll turning out well, but none so much as the Constance Mine. South-west is old

SHEPHERD'S MINE, once particularly known as the Silver Mine, large quantities of the precious metal having been smelted here. The mine was once worked by the late Sir Christopher Hawker at his sole expense, and by him disposed of to a company. It is now abandoned, but will be worked ere long, almost with a certainty of profit. Of the blende, it is said, thousands of tons may be procured from the backs as soon as the water is withdrawn, the low price not rendering it worth removing during the last workings. We examined the old burrows, and found plenty of stones of excellent jack amongst the attle, therefore we expect the report is quite correct. On the south-west of this mine is the—

WHEAL ENNIS.—This mine was prosecuted for many years at a great outlay, but never made any return whatever. This mine's total failure was a severe blow to this district. On the south of this extensive trials have been made without success; on the north, at Goonavern, on the road to Perran, was formerly a good lead mine; about three years since operations were carried on, and some good lead raised, but only in small quantities. Nothing is doing here now. On the north coast are situated the lead mines of

WHEAL GOLDEN AND PENHALE, both idle, having been abandoned about three years. The former is a deep mine, said to have had a fair trial; the latter was stopped, to the great regret of a many who would willingly have continued the speculation had not the poverty of some of the largest shareholders rendered stopping imperative. In addition to these are two or three small mines we did not visit, which are now discontinued, comprising nearly the whole of the mines in this locality, which, as a whole, may be said, with two or three exceptions, to be poor and imperfectly tried. There are indications to be found in the neighbourhood of the

EAST WHEAL ROSE that warrant a belief of, if a fair examination were made, setts of great value and yet unwrought and unknown as mines, particularly in the valleys or bottoms running east of East Wheal Rose, west of the Barton and Parker, and north of the Pencorse Mines. The strata therein to be found are light blue and whitish killas, traversed by quartz veins, lodes, cross-courses, and flookans; the latter usually carry in lead with them.

The mines now at work with promising results will most likely be continued to be wrought vigorously for some time to come, and if they prove as prosperous as appearances warrant, attention may be again directed to these points, and it may be depended on they are worthy of consideration.

In our next we shall include the Truro and Falmouth districts.

Mr. James Crofts sends us his usual weekly Review, as follows:—

Probably at no period of the avocation of the writer as a mining broker has he taken up the pen with more pleasure than at the present moment to record the progress of the business during the past week. A fact, before alluded to, is that a variety of causes have happened in combination to stimulate the upward course of shares in a manner never before known—the constant advance in the value of metals, and the as constant reduction in the value of money—the latter being assisted by the reduction of the Bank rate yesterday to 3 per cent. as preliminary, no doubt, to another reduction of half per cent., at which the Bank will probably stop. Not so, however, in the monetary and discount circles, where the utter want of legitimate employment for the commodity makes it of little more value than 1½ to 2 per cent. per annum; whilst mercantile failures still continuing to blot the commercial map, a return to confidence and an active demand for money can scarcely be considered a proximate event. This state of things, however, still more pointedly enhances the value of mining shares, for where besides is the capitalist to look for 15 to 20 per cent. from dividends? Nor is this statement of probable results from well-studied investments at all a chimerical one, except that at the present, compared with their former prices, dividend mines of undoubted first-class character in every respect will pay nearer 25 than 20, of which examples sufficiently convincing can be given. It must not be lost to sight that this reasoning applies to purchases promptly made, in which lies the whole gist of the question, and such action will carry with it the chance amounting almost to certainty of a rise in the value of the shares themselves, to accrue in the shape of a bonus and in addition to the dividends, which legitimately belong to the best mines. The writer, who has long since and often called attention to individual concerns by special notice in this Journal, would beg reference to his recommendations about six months since (when the shares were at about 15*s.*) to the Vale of Towy Lead Mines in Wales, which have now nearly doubled themselves in value, and he asserts will, with present prospects, continue to advance, in all probability, to their former price of 40*s.* per share—the concern (in miner's phrase) "opening out" for most extraordinary results. St. Day United may be quoted as another instance of successful prediction, and a rapid rise still to be expected. Beyond these examples, however, it is not necessary, or might be considered out of place, to eulogise individual concerns, but these may be fairly considered samples of successful mining, and hold out, with a phalanx of others, at the moment the highest encouragement to investors. For the rest, the character of the business transacted is of the soundest; and so long as a combination can be maintained between the investor and his advisers—the one not to buy, and the other not to sell or recommend crude or doubtful concerns—the portfolio of the capitalist will be hereafter turned to with pleasure, and not be found a mere receptacle for worthless scrip. For his opinions the writer is only responsible in a moderate degree, but his facts "are left to produce their own impression, and that is often stronger than would be made if they were dressed in all the flowers of rhetoric."

Mr. Lelean communicates the following remarks:—

The extraordinary rise in metals has had a corresponding effect on mining shares Providence, Margaret, South Frances, Par Consols, West Seton, South Caradon, and South Tolgus, have risen on the average 30 per cent. on the price they were selling at the commencement of the year, this being equivalent to 300 per cent. per annum, and there is every likelihood of a corresponding rise during the next month. On Jan. 9, I commented upon the desirability of purchasing immediately, and those who took my advice have done well. There are many other mines that are looking prosperous, and paying good dividends, which will participate in the general advance. Speculative mines remain much the same as last week, capitalists wisely preferring to purchase dividend stocks, which are paying such enormous profits. Par Consols appears to be the cheapest share in the market, at 21 to 22. On an average, mine shares ought to be bought at seven years' purchase, as all must be aware there is a great deal of uncertainty; therefore, a good margin should be allowed, and as soon as dividend shares are up to this price there is no doubt but that capitalists will give their attention to progressive mines, and while the market is flat these shares ought to be bought. Lady Bertha, Tolvadden, Ding Dong, West Fowey, North Levant, Sortridge Consols, Kelly Bray, East Providence, East Basset, West Alfred, West Caradon, Bell and Lanarth, Margery, Treiyon, Carnyorth, Charlotte, Bolling Well, Great Hewas, Penhaldarva, Pedn-an-drea, Rosewarne United, West Frances, East Trefusis, Wheal Ludcott, Virtuous Lady, East Russell, North Roskear, South Garras, and Cargoll, are all good mines, and selling very cheap, and there is no question that by buying a few shares in each mine handsome profits will be realised. The reason I have enumerated the above mines is, that I consider they are selling cheaper than many others in the Share List, not that they are better than many others, therefore I do not wish to make any invidious distinction. Brokers and shareholders have their favourites, and certainly if any class of men deserve the confidence of the public it is the mine brokers of London; and although a great many mines were recommended by them last year that have fallen in price through unavoidable circumstances, which no person could foresee, I am convinced that their intentions were good, and that if the same purchasers were to buy more of the same shares to average these, they will ultimately make a safe speculation. Tin has risen 35*l.* per ton, and likely to go much higher. Copper has also advanced nearly 20*l.* per ton, and there is no doubt will further advance; therefore, with peace at home and abroad, and the small stock of metals on hand, I cannot see any reason why the prices may not be maintained during the year. Under these circumstances, with an abundance of money, good sound mining shares that are well managed will be found more profitable than any other investment. There is also one peculiar feature—ladies and gentlemen can buy shares one day, and sell them the next, without any responsibility beyond the time that the shares are so held. Contrast this with the liability of joint-stock bank shareholders, and the advantage on the side of mining, at once apparent, cannot be questioned.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—J. Trewin, Feb. 8: The shaftmen are engaged in cutting trips plat in the 10, which will be completed some time this week. There has no lode been taken down in the 10 east since last reported. The lode in the 10 west is worth from 5 to 6 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of the adit, west of the engine-shaft, are improved, worth at present 12 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of the adit, west of the eastern-shaft, is not so good for lead as last stated, yielding at present from 1 to 2 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the western end of the eastern shaft is producing from 12 to 14 cwts. of lead per fm. No. 1 stopes are worth from 9 to 10 cwts. of lead per fm. No. 2 stopes are yielding about 6 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes east of the rise are much the same as for some time past, worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the adit end, east of the eastern shaft, is producing occasional spots of lead.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—James Barratt, Feb. 9: Since last report there is no change to notice in either the rise or in the eastern end on Eaton's lode. I have brought back the eastern end men to drive east on the new caunter lode; this lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little saving work for lead, and on the whole a very promising lode. I shall be able to report on the western end, on Eaton's lode, next week. Cox's engine-shaft is down 5 ft. under adit, in ground favourable for sinking; in this shaft we have just pricked a lode underlying north, and bearing east and west: I shall be in a position to report fully on it next week; this I think is Mellinoweth lode. The engineers and masons are progressing rapidly towards completion.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White, T. Trelease, T. Hosking, Feb. 10: The north lode in the winze sinking below the 140 fathom level, west of cross-cut, is worth 5*l.* per fathom. No lode yet discovered in driving north in this level. The lode in the 130 west is worth 10*l.* per fathom. In driving south in the 140, east of the flookan, we have intersected a lode about 3 feet wide, composed of capel and spar; this not being the main lode the cross-cut is still continued south. The main lode in the 120, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is at present split in two parts, but have the appearance of shortly coming together again; these parts contain a small quantity of copper ore. The lode in the 110, east of this shaft, is worth quite 90*l.* per fathom; we think this copper is dipping east, and by driving a few fathoms further in the 120 it will be found, we hope. The north lode in the 110, east of this shaft, is worth 9*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 100, east of this shaft, is worth 9*l.* per fathom. All the other parts of the mine are just as for some time past.

ASHBURTON UNITED.—Wm. Hosking, Feb. 9: We have cleared the deep adit level for 200 fms. in length. Secured and bed-planked down Teague's shaft to the adit (a depth of 35 fms. from the surface), and made it available for hauling; also, secured the Union shaft to the adit, fixed laddar-road, &c. Our tribute pitches are yielding fair quantities of good tinstuff, and the men are working with spirit. The ground which cannot for the present be reached is eagerly sought after by other tributers, and as we progress in clearing the deep adit level all valuable ground in the back will be let.

BALLYMONEEN.—W. Barkla, Feb. 6: In the 15, driving east, the ground is very hard indeed, and is producing but little sulphur at present; driven since last report 2 ft.—total, 5 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. In the 15, driving west, there is a great deal of water coming from the end, and still producing a little sulphur, but nothing to value; driven since last report 2 ft. 6 in.—total, 4 fms. 4 ft. 8 in. Nothing new in the cross-cut north in the same level; driven since last report 2 ft.—total, 22 fms. 3 ft. The winze sinking below the adit is producing stones of sulphur, and in consequence of the water being cut below in the west end, we have at present the winze dry; therefore, in future, I expect we shall make rapid progress in sinking; sunk since last report 3 ft.—total, 11 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. T. Macdonald, Feb. 4: The west cross-cut from the bottom of the engine-shaft has been driven 29 ft.; the ground is more favourable for driving, and showing veins of calc-spar, carrying stringers of copper; from the appearance of the ground we expect soon to cut the lode. The lode in the north end is 5 feet wide, and is worth 1½ ton of lead, 1 ton of copper, and 9 tons of mundic per fathom. No. 2 stope is worth 1 ton of copper, 1 ton of lead, and 10 tons of mundic per fathom. We propose carrying this stope to the north end, as we have a good lode showing in the back of the present end. We have set a bargain in No. 3 stope to six men, to drive north upon the footwall of the lode, at 8*l.* per fm.; this ground is worth 1 ton of lead, 1½ ton of copper, and 6 tons of mundic per fm. The south drift is worth 1½ ton of copper, and 5 tons of mundic per fm. The lode in the winze is disordered by a horse of lime rock; we are driving west to cut the wall of the lode, and have come upon a branch of copper and mundic about 1 ft. wide; we cannot yet say whether this is the main footwall. We have put 7 tons of second drop copper ore, and 2 tons of lead ore, with 20 tons of mundic to pile since last report, and have prepared for the crusher 3 tons of lead and 3 tons of copper ore.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Hodge, J. Mitchell, Feb. 11: The lode in the adit end is as last reported on; the ground is good, set at 5*l.* 10*s.* In the south end we have taken down a part of the lode referred to in our last, and am glad to say that it is worth equal to that stated in our last; this end is now set at 7*l.* 10*s.* We shall drive by the side of the lode this week, after which it will again be taken down, the result of which you shall know. In the middle adit we have nearly finished laying down the railroad, &c. The men will commence the end on Monday, and I hope soon to send good news from this point. The engine-house, &c., walls, and stack, will be finished by to-morrow night; it would have been completed ere this, had there not been so much rain in the last few days. Being on so high ground the masons could not work. The roof, &c., will be put on as fast as the nature of the work will admit, so as to allow the engineers to go on with the erection of the engine, &c. We have set all the stuff to tram from the three lodes to one man, at 7*s.* 6*d.* per fm., which will be deducted as costs from each pare of men. There is nothing new in any other part of the mine to notice.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, J. Wolferstan, Feb. 9: The lode in the 148 west is large, composed chiefly of spar and mundic. In the 130 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 2¼ tons of ore per fm. Paull's stopes, in the bottom of the 115 east, will turn out about 4 tons of ore per fathom. Huggins's stopes in the bottom of this level will yield 5½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 115 end west is 3 feet wide, and will yield about 4 tons of ore per fathom. Warne's stopes, in the back of this level, will turn out 4½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 103 west is looking just the same as reported last week, yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 38 east is 2 feet wide, yielding some good black and grey ore; and we are opening ground in this direction that will leave a profit to the adventurers. The shaftmen are at present engaged in cutting ground, &c., preparatory to sinking the western shaft below the 115 fathom level. There is nothing new worthy of notice in any other part of the mine.

BODCOLL.—F. Evans, Feb. 8: The 10 west is now extended 37 fms. 4 ft. 9 in., having been driven last week 6 feet, it is pushed on with six men; the lode all along in the bottom of the level looks well, during the past week it has improved, and there is scarcely a doubt, in my opinion, about its making lead at a lower level.—Evans's Shaft: The lode taken down here this week does not look quite so well as last reported; there is still lead and copper in it; the present depth is 9 fms. 2 feet 6 in., and the lode cannot be expected to be properly settled yet.

BOG MINE.—Edwd. Rogers, Feb. 11: The lode in No. 1 pitch, in the back of Perkins's level, is improving; the stope, or rise, is now 12 feet long, and for this length will produce 3 tons of lead and 1 ton of blende per fm., and in soft ground. We commenced drawing the tributers' work this morning; it is a specimen of what the Bog once was, and what it is likely to be again when the water is taken out. In the stope in the back of the Boal level there is no alteration to notice.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridge, Feb. 6: In the 60 cross-cut, at the bottom of King's shaft, the ground is favourable for driving. In the 50, east of King's, the lode is 2½ feet wide, yielding some good copper, lead, and blende ores. In the 40, east of King's, the lode is 4 feet wide; good tribute ground. In the 40, east of Austin's, the lode is unproductive. In the 30, east of Austin's, the lode is 9 in. wide, producing a little lead, but not much to value. In the 20, west of ditto, the lode is 15 in. wide, containing stones of ore, lead, and blende. In the 20, west of Syrett's, the lode is 1 ft. wide—tribute ground. In the 20, east of ditto, the lode is 20 in. to 2 feet wide—good tribute ground. Other things throughout the mine much as last reported.

BRONFLOYD.—M. Barbery, Feb. 10: There is no alteration in the rise in back of the deep adit, on the south part of the south lode since last report, but I consider the rise is now about the same height as the level above. The 17 is extended east of the cross-cut, on the south lode, about 6 feet, and is on the point of communication with the rise just referred to in the back of the deep adit. We are progressing with the rebuilding of the wheel-pit walls as fast as circumstances will admit of. The weather is and has been very boisterous indeed.

BRYNTAIL.—Jas. Roach, Feb. 11: There is no alteration in the character of the lode in the 10, east of No. 2 cross-cut, on the north part of Bryntail lode, since last reported upon. The winze sinking under the 10, on the south part of the lode, is still productive—just the same in quality as when I forwarded you my last advise; altogether, the prospects are very cheering.

BUDNICK CONSOLS.—S. Sims, Feb. 5: I have this day inspected the above mine and find the 20 extended east of the engine-shaft 146 fms., the end at present unproductive, but would recommend this end to be continued for a few fathoms; about 40 fms. west of present end there is a course of lead and black jack gone down in the bottom of the level, about 16 fms. in length, producing about 10 cwts. of lead and 12 cwts. of jack per fm., stoping at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; in this level, west of shaft, there are two tribute pitches, working at 10*l.* per fm. for lead. The 30 is extended east of engine-shaft 70 fms., lode 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead and jack, and has a very promising appearance; there is an elvan course in the end which I think will soon make a great improvement on the lode driving east, and as this end is 30 fms. behind the course of lead and jack gone down in the bottom of the level above, I would advise this end to be driven with all possible speed. I should also recommend the adventurers to set all the lead ground above the 20 on tribute. I have been informed by miners and others in the district that there is a good deal of tin ground in the old mine which will set on tribute. Looking at the present prices of metals, I think every encouragement should be given to tributers, both on lead and tin; by adopting this course I believe the mine will pay its cost, if nothing more.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Feb. 8: The lode going west in the 50 is still large and promising, and mixed throughout with mundic and yellow copper ore; from its present appearance I have every reason to think that in depth we shall have a lasting and profitable mine, therefore I would recommend the engine-shaft to be sunk with all speed; the lode going east, in same level, is 3 ft. wide, mixed throughout with mundic and spots of copper ore.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—Wm. Cooke, Feb. 6: Since the last report, our underground operations have been chiefly getting the work which has been breaking for the last two months into the different passes in readiness for the drawing machine. We have this week drawn to surface about 350 kibbles of tinstuff from one of the pitches, which appear to be very good, and hope to finish the stamping of Bennett's work by the middle of next week. Only one circular buddle in operation as yet, but we are daily expecting the ironwork from the foundry for the second, which will enable us to go on with much more speed. The casing of the cylinder is complete—both the walling and plastering; the masons are now repairing the burning-house and furnaces. We hope to light the tin furnaces by the latter part of next week, and commence clearing up Bennett's tin (broken since Sept., 1857) as fast as possible. The engine and stamps are in good repair, and continue to work well.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Feb. 9: The following bargains were set on Friday last:—The 50 fm. level to drive east of Wheal Gons cross-course by six men, at 15*l.* per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of lead ore. The 20, west of Tindal's shaft, by four men, at 10*l.* per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, with mundic and stones of ore occasionally. The 10 west by four men, at 3*l.* 5*s.* per fm.; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, with stones of good yellow ore. A rise in the back of the 10 fm. level by four men, at 4*l.* per fathom; the lode is small. The tribute pitches are looking tolera bly well.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Feb. 9: In driving the 38 cross-cut south, we have met with killas; we have only just cut it, therefore cannot say whether it is a small patch or otherwise; I did not expect to see this sort of ground in this level. There is a branch or lode between the granite and killas, with an underly south, and from which we have broken some good stones of ore; the end of the cross-cut is wet, and is being forced on as fast as possible, to prove if there is any other part still further south; if nothing be shortly met with in this direction, I consider it advisable to drive some distance on this branch to give it trial. During the past week we have been engaged in driving a short cross-cut in the 38, to intersect a part of the red lode which went off north; we have cut this, and find it very poor. We shall now resume the driving on Harris's lode. The lode at boundary shaft is not quite so large as when last reported on; the lode at this place appears to be subject to very sudden changes.

CARMARTHEN UNITED.—T. Williams, Feb. 10: Our wheel went to work on Tuesday, the 2d inst., and does its duty admirably; no part of the machinery has required the least alteration since. The water was in fork on Friday last, since when we have been casing and bed planking the shaft, which we shall complete this week, so as to be able to resume sinking in the early part of next. We are also cutting a winze plat preparatory to sinking a winze under the adit, 15 fms. north of the engine-shaft, which will be necessary for ventilating the 12 by the time it is driven to that point, and proving the lode at the same time. A change in the weather has enabled us to proceed with the dressing.

CARVANNALL.—W. Roberts, Feb. 9: Tutwork Setting: The 130 to drive west by six men, at 4*l.* per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, chiefly composed of crystallised iron. The 118 west by two men, at 3*l.* per fm.; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, principally mundic, with occasional stones of ore. The 106 west by two men, at 3*l.* per fm.; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, tribute ground. The 86 west by six men, at 5*l.* per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, at present unproductive. The 76 west by four men, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of iron, prian, and soft spar—a promising lode.—Tribute: 14 men are working seven pitches, at tributes varying from 3*s.* to 13*s.* in 1*l.*

CASTELL.—J. Lester, Feb. 3: Our surface operations are going on as usual. The character of the lode continues without alteration.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, Feb. 9: During the last week the 72, east of Morris's engine-shaft, has been driven 3 ft., and the lode is improved, being 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, blende, and rich copper ore. The 72, west of the western shaft, has been driven 6 feet; the lode is 3½ feet wide, and composed of quartz, mundic, prian, and from ½ to 1 ton of rich copper ore per fm.; and judging from the very promising appearance of the lode, together with the abundance of water issuing therefrom, I believe a good improvement will be realised in this level, and that speedily. Other underground operations are progressing well.

COLLEGE MINES.—A. Braithwaite, Feb. 8: The 20 north, on the blue lode, continues to look well for lead; the water is now coming from the sole of the forebreast, —driven about 5 ft. this week. The 20 on the red lode, the 10 cross-cut, and the 20 cross-cut on the red lode, have all more or less improved. We commenced clearing the run shaft on Friday; if all goes on as well as at present, we shall not be long in getting to the lead.

CWM ERFIN.—Feb. 9: I cannot speak of any material alteration in the 57 east since last report. Those men have been engaged up to within the last few days in rising against the winze sinking below the 45. A communication with those bargains has been effected, and the driving of the level east again resumed. The lode in the 45, going east of cross-cut, is 4½ feet wide, composed of clay-slate, carbonate of lime, blende, and lead ore, yielding 1 ton of the latter per fathom. The stope over the back of this level, east and west of the cross-cut, yields, on an average, 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The stope over the back of the same level, 12 fathoms east of the cross-cut, yields 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The stope over the back of the same level, and 17 fathoms east of the cross-cut, yields 1¼ ton of lead ore per fathom. The ground in the 32, going east of cross-cut, appears to be a little more mineralised. The lode is 18 in. wide, composed of soft killas, with veins of spar and spots of lead ore, but not to value. The lode in the same level, proceeding west from the cross-cut, is 2 feet wide, yielding ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 32, over the cross-cut, is 4 feet wide, yielding ¾ to 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The stope over the back of this level, 7 fathoms east of the cross-cut, yields 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. The 20 cross-cut is being pushed on with all speed, and the ground got a little more favourable for driving. We sampled, on Tuesday last, Feb. 2, 35 tons of ore, the produce for January.

DEVON BULLER.—W. Neill, Feb. 11: The 56 cross-cut south is progressing satisfactorily in favourable ground. The lode in the 56 end west is at present small, but a great improvement is expected when we get a little further west, under the large lode gone down in the 44 fm. level. The lode in the 44 end west is 3 ft. wide, containing a little ore, intermixed with spar and capel. In the stope in the bottom of the 32 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 20 end west is 1½ ft. wide, producing saving work.

DOLWEN.—P. Evans, Feb. 8: In driving at the engine-shaft we think we have not yet cut into the lode; the cross joint produces spots of lead, but nothing to value —driven in the last week 6 ft.

DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory: Since our last report we have met with some hard floors of capel in driving the 90, east of Betteley's shaft, which has reduced the value of the branches for the present: we purpose to set a stope in back of this level in a few days. The branches in the 92, west of Matthews's shaft, are producing saving work, and the ground moderately easy for driving. Branches in the 92, east of Matthews's, are producing a little tin, wolfram, and quartz; the stopes in back of those levels are producing saving work. The branches in the 80, east of Matthews's, are producing a little more tin. We have no change to notice in the stopes in back of this level. In the 70 east the branches are producing saving work; the same remarks would apply to the stopes in back of this level. The stopes in back of the 60 are gradually improving as we extend east. There is no change to notice in the stopes in back of the 40. The 70 cross-cut north is progressing satisfactorily, with small strings of copper in the killas. We have a large promising lode in the deep adit, which is composed principally of mundic, peach, and quartz. We have taken out the old crusher, and erected a new one in its place—a Brenton's engine, which is doing good duty, and we are now engaged in making some repairs at Matthews's crusher, which will be completed in a few days.

EAST HENDER.—N. Clymo, Feb. 2: Our mine is looking very promising. We are driving east on the main lode; it is about 1 foot wide, composed of prian, spar, and mundic. We are driving a cross-cut south to cut the south lode, which we expect to cut in about 35 fms. We have driven about 20 fms., and unexpectedly cut two lodes; the first lode we cut is about 2 feet wide, composed of yellow ore and mundic; the second lode is producing fine stones of tin, this lode is about 1 ft. wide, and we expect in driving a little way to have tribute ground. This mine adjoins West Grenville Mine; it lies to the east, and the lodes run through our sett. I never saw it looking half so well as it is at present.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—Wm. Burrows, Feb. 10: The water is still coming out of the 30 cross-cut very freely; we have not cut the lode yet, but how soon we shall I cannot tell. The 20 end north, on Chennall's lode, is just as reported last week. Northey's stopes, in the back of this level, are improved, and now worth 3 tons of silver-lead ore per fm. Other places throughout the mine are without alteration.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Feb. 6: Redruth Consols Lode: The men in sinking John's incline shaft from the surface, and the men in rising in the back of the 12 against the shaft, are progressing favourably. The lode in the 46, east from the engine-shaft, is 10 inches wide, unproductive. In the 34, east from the engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, consisting of quarts, prian, and mundic, and producing good stones of ore, and a very kindly appearance, and letting out a quantity of water, and has almost drained the winze sunk in the bottom of the 22. The lode in the 22, east of the engine-shaft, is 20 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore and a little tinstuff. The lode in the 12, east from the engine-shaft, is 18 in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 12, east of Hicks's rise, has not been taken down since last reported. The lode in the stope in back of the 12, east from the engine-shaft, is 2 feet wide, yielding 2½ tons of ore per fm.—North Lode: The lode in the adit end east is 10 in. wide, consisting of mundic, spar, jack, &c., and has a promising appearance.

FEE DONALD.—John Muffett, Feb. 9: I have nothing particular to report this week. The lode in the rise over the sinking is much the same as it has been for some weeks past, worth about 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the sinking behind the end is producing stones and spots of ore throughout, but not enough to value.

GARREG.—J. Trevethan, Feb. 11: We have driven on the lode south 4 fms. 3 ft., which is of a most promising character, yielding full ½ ton of lead ore per fathom. We expect after driving a few fathoms further (to get away from the east and west lode) it will become still more settled, and yield more ore. The 60 west is in a lode 9 feet wide, composed of limestone, carbonate of lime, with a little lead ore and jack intermixed. Here we also expect an improvement in a few fathoms further driving, which will bring us under the run of ore ground worked on in the 40. The engine and pitwork are in good repair, and everything progressing very satisfactorily.

GAWTON COPPER.—J. Gill, Feb. 10: In the 30 the ground is a little harder for driving than usual; lode about 4 ft. wide, yielding some fine stones of copper ore occasionally, and from present appearance we may expect an improvement here shortly. The stope in the bottom of the 24 at present is not quite so well, worth from 8*l.* to 9*l.* per fathom. The lode in the stopes in back of the 36 is 5 feet wide, worth 20*l.* per fathom. In the 36 end west the lode is 5 feet wide, worth from 9*l.* to 10*l.* per fm.; a very promising lode.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, Feb. 11: The stopes in back of the 40 as well as the bottom of the 40 east still continue to produce fair quantities of ore. We are preparing another parcel for the next month's sampling, of similar quality as the last. We have nearly completed the leats for the drawing-machine at Kelly Hole.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, Feb. 10: We are progressing favourably with sinking Lyle's shaft; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing some good copper ore. In the 70 the lode is 1 foot wide, producing a little ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 60 is disordered—split into two parts—producing 4 tons per fm. In the 40 the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 3 tons per fathom. In the rise in the back of this level the lode is 1 foot wide, producing 1 ton per fathom. In the 30 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons per fathom.

GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE: Jas. Richards, Feb. 11: In the 50, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is again met with to the west of the cross-course, and so far as cut into (2 ft.) is promising, containing a little rich ore; before, however, cutting through the lode to ascertain its full size and character, 8 or 10 ft. will have to be driven by the side thereof, the nature of the lode, and the great quantity of water issuing therefrom, rendering it troublesome and expensive, unless previously drained.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Arthur, Feb. 6: The lode in Copper House shaft, sinking below the 180, is from 3 to 4 feet wide, producing fine stones of copper ore, with good stones of tin, which, from previous discoveries, has been a good omen for copper; a large stream of water is proceeding from the north part of the lode, which is evidently flowing from a large body of mineral. The lode in the 180, west of the above shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 8*l.* per fm.; this end is now within 2½ fms. of the winze sinking below the 170, where he have an excellent course of ore, 8 feet wide, worth from 35*l.* to 40*l.* per fm., the run of which will shortly be seen in this level (180). We hope to communicate the rise in back of the 170 with the 160 in a week or ten days, when we shall resume the cross-cut to see the south part of the lode. The lode in the 160 east, on the south part of the lode, is worth 10*l.* per fm. The same level west, on the south part, is worth 5*l.* per fathom. The north part of the lode, in driving west, is again in the elvans, and producing stones of tin, with a little copper ore.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Jenkin, Feb. 8: Since last meeting, on Dec. 8th last, we have driven the 61 end east about 4 fms., 2 fms. of which is in the elvan, but very hard for driving; the end is now 109 fms. from the eastern engine-shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing about 18 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; within the last two days the elvan appears more congenial, and lode improving. We have communicated No. 5 winze to the 61 about 107 fms. from eastern engine-shaft; in the stopes east and west of the said winze the lode is 18 in. wide, producing from 1 to 1¼ ton of lead ore per fm.—elvan hard for stoping. The 51 end has been driven 9 fms. since Dec. 8 last, and is 121 fms. east of eastern engine-shaft, it is wholly in killas; the lode is 8 inches wide, producing a little lead; at present it is being disordered by means of a floor of hard capel passing across the end; in the stopes in back of the 51, behind the end, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding ½ ton per fm., which has been taken away at from 25*s.* to 30*s.* per fm. We have also commenced sinking a winze in the bottom of the 30, about 2 fms. behind the end, with a view to prove the ground and lode beneath to the 51, also to provide for ventilation as the ends are extending eastward. We are obliged to suspend the sinking at this point for the present through the foul air, being so far east from the ventilation passing to the levels below; I believe the change of weather will account for the bad air. Our engines are working well, and the water is favourable. The ventilation through the eastern extremity of our workings, both in the 51 and 61, is very good, and we only want a soft congenial elvan, as formerly, to make large returns. We believe the reason why the elvan is so hard is that we are now passing under the summit of the hill, and we compute the distance of the large cross course from our most eastern working about 40 fms. ahead. We have sampled about 55 tons of silver-lead ore of good quality during the past two months. January ore were sold to-day, and realised nearly 42*l.*

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—M. W. Martyn, Feb. 6: The steam-stamps are working satisfactorily.—Main Lode: The lode in the winze sinking below the 120 east of Date's cross-cut, is improved, and is now worth 20*l.* per fm.—Wheal Metal: The lode in the 100 west fully maintains its former value—worth 25*l.* per fm. The tributers have commenced to work their respective pitches with energy, and from appearances will make fair wages. We are doing all that can be done consistently to raise as much tin as possible for the next sale, which, for the four weeks working, will be about 45 tons, irrespective of any unforeseen accident.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—H. Rawson, Feb. 11: In driving west Cross Measures level the lode is about 18 in. wide, which contains some strong spots of ore throughout; it will yield good saving work.

HAWKMOOR.—Jas. Richards, Feb. 8: We have eased and divided the shaft from the 60 this last week, and the men are getting on with cutting the plat very satisfactorily. At West Hawkmoor, we have a full pare of men to work. No particular change in the ground to notice.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—W. Richards, Feb. 10: I have great pleasure in being able to confirm my report of last week respecting the improvement in Morris's shaft, and also in the 75 and 65 fm. levels east.

HOLMBUSH.—In the 145 west there is a change in the ground, and more water issuing from the end, from which a change in the lode is anticipated. In the 140 west, on the main copper branch, no more lode has been found in the driving south, the driving west is, therefore, resumed. The lode in the 145 south, on the lead lode, continues large, but at present producing but little lead. In the 160, east of diagonal, the lode in the end has not been taken down in the past week, but from its appearance is a good productive lode again in the end; the stope in the back of the level, east of Lemon's winze, continues to yield 1½ ton of ore per fm.; the stope west of the winze will produce over 1 ton per fm. In the 160, west of diagonal, the great cross-course is nearly cut through, the men will therefore soon proceed to drive south to intersect the lode to the west of it: the rise in the back of this level is suspended, there being 3 fms. more to communicate it will be done from the level above. In the 145 west on the flapjack lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of copper ore, quartz, and mundic, yielding about 1 ton of the former per fm. In the 132 south, on the lead lode, the western part is discovered and will, no doubt, fall into the main lode in a short distance further driving, where a great improvement in the lode is anticipated. Other places are without alteration.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—J. Key, Feb. 11: The lode in the adit end is from 9 to 10 feet wide, composed of capels, quartz, gossan, prian, and some yellow and grey copper ore, and two good regular walls, underlying north about 1½ foot in the fm.; altogether a very pretty lode, and the ground moderate for driving; the price given is 5*l.* per fm., including all expenses of wheeling, &c.

KESWICK.—J. Postlethwaite, Feb. 6: The 30 north has a strong lode, with a very promising appearance, and is producing 3 cwts. of lead to the fathom. The lode in the 40 north is strong, and the ground is harder then when last reported; the lode is producing 5 cwts. of lead to the fathom. The 50 north is producing 10 cwts., and the 50 south 10 cwts. of lead to the fm. The stopes in the 30 produce as follows:—Smith's stopes, 8 cwts.; Brewsho's stopes, 12 cwts.; and Graham's stopes, 12 cwts. of lead to the fathom. The 40 stopes—Dixon's stope and rise 10 cwts. Mitchell's stopes—No. 1, 12 cwts.; No. 2, 10 cwts.; and the south stope, 5 cwts. of lead to the fathom. The 50 stopes—No. 1, 12 cwts., and No. 2, 10 cwts. of lead to the fathom. All other workings are much as last reported.

LACKAMORE.—During the past week we have continued clearing the 24, in which we have succeeded satisfactorily. We have met with another pitch over the back of this level, and which I have this day set at 4*l.* 5*s.* per ton to two men; the ore is of good quality. We are now drawing from the 34, and shall continue doing so for several days to come. This day we stopped the engine-wheel, to commence putting in the plunger, about which we shall be busy for the next fortnight. The tribute pitches are as usual, and things generally are going on well.—Feb. 8.

LADY BERTHA.—J. Metherell, Feb. 10: There is no alteration in the 30 east or west, except the ground is becoming a little easier. There has been no lode taken down in the 20 west, but, so far as we have driven by the side of it, it seems very good; we shall take it down next week. The rises are still going up on the south part of the lode. The stopes in the bottom of the 20, adjoining Moyle's shaft, are worth from 5 to 6 tons of ore per fm. The pitches are much the same as usual.

LLANDUDNO.—The cross-cut west in the bottom is now extended 45 yards from the shaft. In the last month we have crossed some of the large course of strings for which we had been driving. Although the beds look as kindly as we could wish, there are only spots of ore—nothing as yet to value. It is certain there are more strings before us, and the cross-cut is again set to drive by eight men. We have also put eight men to drive south a little way on the strings seen, when we purpose to sink on them to see a deeper bed. To push on the last place without increasing the cost of the mine, four men have been taken out of the level driving south on the east side of the shaft; the remaining two men there have been put to sink in the end, where the ground looks more kindly. At Trewyck's, the places stoping are without much alteration in prospects, but we have made some alteration in disposing of the men, for the convenience of working. Most of the old pitches are set again at the usual high tribute. We shall follow your instructions in endeavouring to send off more waste ore now the standard has advanced.

MERLLYN.—J. Trevethan, Feb. 11: The shaft sinking in the additional piece of ground is progressing favourably, and we expect to be in the lode in a month from this time, where from all appearances we fully anticipate a profitable one; the south joining piece of ground on the same lode west has proved very productive, and the whole of the lode to the east of us in this sett has been taken away to a certain depth at a considerable profit. We have four pitches in the old mine, which produce at the average fair quantities of lead ore. We have no other bargains at present to report upon.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, Feb. 10: The engine-shaft has been cut down and timbered to the 20, which in my opinion is a good job. We have commenced sinking below that level by six men, ground moderate; my advice, however, is to put more men in the shaft, and set the whole lift (10 fms.) to sink as a lumping bargain, as I have no doubt time and money would be saved by it. The stopes in back of the 20 are looking much the same as they have been for the last week or two, worth 5*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. The ore which we now have at surface I estimate at 20 tons of the usual quality, and which will all be dressed up by the end of this week, if all be well.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—H. Boundy, Feb. 9: The following are our settings for February:—The 20 to drive east of Penrhiw, by four men, 2 fathoms stent, at 8*l.* per fathom; the lode in this end is 3 feet wide, and its character much the same as when last reported. To stope in back of this level, by two men, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; the lode yields 6 cwts. of ore per fathom. To stope in back of the 20, west of Penrhiw, by four men, at 1*l.* 15*s.* per fathom; the lode yields 7 cwts. of ore per fathom. To stope in back, west of ditto, by four men, at 2*l.* per fm.; the lode yields 10 cwts. of ore per fathom. To stope in back of the 10, east of the winze, by four men, at 2*l.* 5*s.* per fathom. To stope east of ditto, by four men, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; these two stopes yield 15 cwts. of ore per fathom. The 10 to drive west, by two men, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; the lode yields 7 cwts. of ore per fathom. To stope in the back of adit, by four men, at 2*l.* 5*s.* per fathom; the lode yields 7 cwts. of ore per fathom. The 36 to drive east, by two men, at 4*l.* per fathom; the lode yielding a little saving stuff. To stope in back of the 30, by six men, at 2*l.* per fathom; the lode yields 12 cwts. of ore per fathom. The 26 to drive east, by two men, at 4*l.* 4*s.* per fathom; the lode yields 8 cwts. of ore per fathom. To stope in back of this level, by two men, at 1*l.* 15*s.* per fathom; the lode yields 7 cwts. ore per fathom. To stope in high back, by four men, at 1*l.* 15*s.* per fathom; the lode yields 15 cwts. of ore per fathom. The cross-cut at Bwich Gwyn, by two men, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. The cross-cut at Bytumtean, by two men, at 4*l.* per fathom. Our progress in dressing during the last few days has been much hindered by the weather.

NEW CROW HILL.—The lode in the back of the 22 is still producing good work for blende; we have put a pare of men to open a stope on it east of the shaft. We have also put a pare to clean out the 35 west, as the appearance of the lode after it has passed the intersection in the 15 shows that the 35 ought to be opened out farther west, the bunch which has been productive being known to have made down to the intersection. We also purpose drawing out the water from the bottom of the mine, so as to determine at what points to reach the north, or master, lode of the mine, between the 22 and the 55 fathom levels, as the great wealth will, no doubt, be found at deeper point. We are dressing blende for the next sampling.

NEW WHEAL VOR.—J. Vivian, N. Thomas, Feb. 6: We continue to sink Harriet engine-shaft through a large fine looking lode. We have driven the adit level, east of the said shaft, since last setting-day 9 fms; the lode is large, and producing beautiful gossan—saving work for tin. We propose suspending the driving of this end, as it is getting into shallow ground. We shall commence sinking a winze under this level next week. At Penpraze, we have this week cleared the adit level east 3 fms., without meeting with any alteration worthy of notice. We have not yet reached the adit end on Park-an-step lode. The tinny part of the lode in the adit level, driving east at Wheal Bramble, is 18 in. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the adit level driving east at East Wheal Metal, is 3 feet wide, producing saving work for tin; this lode has been gradually improving for the last several fathoms in driving. We have commenced to sink a winze under this level, about 10 fms. behind the end, where the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing tinstuff of moderate quality.

NORTH BASSET.—Thos. Glanville, Feb. 10: In the 82, driving towards Grace's shaft, the lode is yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the 72, west of Grace's shaft, the lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. At Grace's shaft, sinking under the 72, the lode is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking under the 52 the flat lode is yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking under the 42 the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The other parts of the mine are without alteration.

NORTH DOWNS.—W. Johns, J. Grenfell: In the 30, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is not quite free from the cross-course, but is orey throughout; the same pare of men have been engaged the past week stoping the back of this level, in order to set a tribute pitch on our next setting-day; the same pare will resume their former end in the course of a few days. In the 30, west of the same shaft, there is no alteration in the lode since last reported, yielding occasional stones of ore, but not rich. The winze sinking below the 20, east of the engine-shaft, is holed to the 30; this communication has caused a good ventilation, and the end can be driven with greater speed. The winze sinking below the 20, west of Bennett's shaft, is down about 4½ fathoms; the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, with spots of ore—a kindly lode. In the 20, east of Bennett's shaft, the lode is 10 in. wide, composed of prian, spar, and yellow ore, but the ground is hard, making it slow for progress. In the 10 cross-cut south we have recently cut a floor of spar, tinctured with copper; this we consider to be a very good indication of finding a productive lode. Our boiler will be complete to work by early part of the coming week. The tribute pitches continue much the same.

NORTH TAVY.—R. Williams, Feb. 11: The prospects of this mine still continue good, and in the western stope in the back of the 20 the lode has considerably im-

proved in its production of tin. The wheel-pit is finished, and the stamps and other matters are on the mine, so that there is no known obstacle to our being fully at work in stamping and dressing on the first week in March; soon after which we shall have a good parcel of tin for the smelting-house.

NORTH WHEAL EMMA.—W. Goldsworthy, Feb. 9: I am glad to inform you that a great improvement has this day taken place. The lode in the bottom of the level contains a branch of grey and yellow ore, of very rich quality, from 8 to 9 in. wide, samples of which I have sent by rail. The lode, which is 3½ ft. wide, in rich gossan, is orey throughout, and for its depth, only 15 fathoms from surface, promises large and speedy returns. We shall commence dressing in a very few days.
— W. Goldsworthy, Feb. 11: Since my last report, on Feb. 9, I have no change to mention; the lode is looking equally as well as then stated.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—M. Hodge, Feb. 10: We have this day cut the Ludcott lode in the 27, at Magor's shaft, where it is 1 foot wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fm., and of a very promising appearance to improve. The engineers, carpenters, masons, and pitmen will be in readiness to set the engine to work on Wednesday next, after which time the sinking of Magor's shaft will be resumed with all possible speed.

NORTH WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—W. Bettis, Feb. 11: The engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. 3 feet below the 20, the ground easy for sinking. We had a good lode of ore for 3 fms. in the shaft, but the last 6 feet has been poor, but to-day I find the lode is more perpendicular, and is also improved; we shall be down to the 30 in a few days; as soon as we commence driving we shall have a good paying lode. The lode in the 20 north is 3 feet wide, producing a little lead.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Feb. 8: The lode in the shaft is small, but producing occasional stones of copper ore. The lode going west in the 32 is large and promising, producing fine stones of copper ore, but not so much mundic and blende as in the level above; the lode going east in this level is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore and mundic. The stope in back of the 16, west of shaft, is producing a fair amount of copper ore. The machinery is working well, and the men with spirit.

OOLA.—J. B. Champion, Feb. 6: There is nothing new to report on in the underground department since my last. The dressing-floors are complete, and we have commenced to dress the ore, but shall not be able to get it into a marketable state before I get the sieves; in the mean time, I will get all the ore crushed, and dress what we can.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—Capts. Carpenter, Delbridge, and Thomas, Feb. 6: In the 90, on Martin's lode, east from the junction of granite, the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, a very kindly looking lode, producing a little tin, but not to value. The stopes behind this end, west from the junction, are worth from 45l. to 50l. per fm. We have communicated the 80 winze to this level, on the south part of the lode, and as soon as the stuff is cleared we shall put the men to stope the back. In the 90 cross-cut west the ground is very hard. We have broken some good stones of copper ore out of the cross-course in the past fortnight, and according to the underlay of the lode we have from 2 to 3 fms. further to drive to cut it. The ground is a little more favourable in the cross-cut in the 49, driving to hole to Bragg's shaft. Our tribute stopes are much the same as last reported. We have sold 12 tons 7 cwts. of black tin, for 803l. 19s. 9d., being an average of 65l. 2s. per ton.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Trewren, Feb. 9: You will perceive by the setting-sheet that the ground in the 162 cross-cut, driving south from Reid's shaft, has improved during the past week, and of a favourable character for mineral. The 162 north is still progressing favourably. In the 112 end, east from Smith's shaft, the lode will produce fully 1 ton of ore per fm., of fair quality. In the 100 end, east from Smith's shaft, the lode is worth about 2 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking in the bottom of this level the lode will produce fully 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the stopes in the back of the same level the lode is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 90, east from Smith's shaft, the lode will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. Our tribute department is much the same as for some time past. Ground driven during the week ending Feb. 9:—The 162 cross-cut south 4½ ft., ground easier for driving. The 162 cross-cut north 5 ft., favourable for mineral. The 112 end driven 5 ft., looks well for further improvement. The 100 end driven 5 feet, with promising indications. The 100 winze sunk 4 feet, with an improved appearance. The 90 winze sunk 3½ ft., of a promising character.

PENHALDARVA.—T. Hodge, Feb. 8: The engine-shaft is about 7 fms. 2 ft. below the 10; the lode is much the same as last reported. In the 10 north the lode is large, producing about 1½ ton of blende per fm., with a leader on the eastern part, producing good stones of lead. The stopes north of Sandow's winze will produce ¾ of a ton of lead per fm. Vigus's winze, sinking below the adit, is down about 4 fms. 2 ft.; the lode will produce full ½ a ton of lead per fathom. All other places are much the same as last reported.

POLBREEN.—Feb. 6: Since my report of last Saturday, we have sunk 4 feet in Dorcas's shaft, and last night took down the lode for that depth, and am glad to say it still continues good. The cross-course is very much larger than it was, it is full 3 feet wide; this takes away a pretty good length of the shaft without yielding any tin, consequently we cannot call the length of lode in the shaft more than 5 feet; we estimate the 4 feet taken down has yielded from 15 to 18 cwts. of black tin; this is laying open some good ground. We shall sink away in killas for another week or so before taking down the lode again; every sink in the shaft, whilst the lode holds so good, is of some importance. The lode in the 22 east is about 15 in. wide, and yielding a little tin and copper ore, it has been extended about 8 feet since setting day, which has yielded about 5l. worth of good copper ore, and 5l. worth of tin; it is a kindly lode, although not rich, but it looks well for a deeper level. Tregay's lode in the 22, west of the engine-shaft, is small and unproductive. I think the tributers are getting wages in all the pitches, which are four; hitherto they have done badly, but I think now they are likely to get on.

PONTERWYD.—J. Hughes, Feb. 6: On the boundary adjoining the Clara Mine our prospects are still improving; as we are going more into our sett the lode is much wider, and the ground has gone very hard and stiff, the lode also is more compact and solid. The tributer at the old Bog Mine has come upon a good bunch of lead within the last week. At the Llywernog Mine, the water is sinking fast. The wheel works well. A quantity of stones had got into the shaft, which caused us some hindrance lately; however, in clearing them out, we have found some excellent stones of lead amongst them, an encouragement to go on, and when the water is in fork we may expect good results.

PROVIDENCE.—A. Anthony, Feb. 9: No change has taken place since last report.

RESPRYN.—W. Tregay, Feb. 11: The engine-shaft is now down 2 fms. 1 ft. below the bottom of the 16; the sinking is progressing favourably. The uncovering of the 16 is still opening up a good lode all along the bottom of the level. All the tributers are making good wages. The horse-whim is up, and the shaft-tackle, &c., complete.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Feb. 10: The lode in the 20 end, driving east of the engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton of copper ore per fm.; the lode in the same level, west of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, with stones of ore. The lode in the 10 end, driving west of the cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, with a little ore; in the said level, east of the cross-cut, we are driving by the side of the lode. In the adit end, driving north from Lambo lode, we have discovered a new lode, 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and a little copper ore—a very kindly lode. I have placed the men to sink a new shaft from surface on it, and hope in three weeks from this time to have it down to the adit, and then we shall commence to drive on its course. The winze sinking under the 10 is suspended at present, in consequence of the water being so quick, until the 20 is driven under it, which I hope will be in five or six days from this time, and then we shall resume sinking the winze with all speed.

ROUND HILL.—J. Kneebone: In consequence of the breakage of the main rod on Monday last we have not yet completed the casing and dividing down the engine-shaft to the 52. The lode in the 40 north will yield from 15 to 20 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 40 south will yield from 15 to 20 cwts. per fathom. The lode in the stope below the 30, south of Matthews's winze, is from 8 to 9 feet wide, yielding 35 cwts. of ore per fm. No. 2 stope, below the 30, is suspended.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—S. J. Reed, Feb. 8: Schneider's lode, in the 50 east, is at present small and poor; driven in the past month 3 fms. 1 ft.; set to-day to three men and three boys, at 6l. 15s. per fathom. The cross-cut north in the adit has been driven 2 fms. 5 ft. 8 in.; set to six men, at 6l. per fm. We have cleared the adit west of the cross-cut between 40 and 50 fms., and find two cross-cuts extended north about 10 fms. apart, which we are now engaged clearing; also, the adit level west on the course of the lode.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—Jas. Richards, Feb. 11: Hitchins's engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 74 in favourable ground for progress; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and contains a little ore. In the 74 east and west the lode is unproductive. In the 62 east the part of the lode being carried (4 feet wide) is composed of capel, mundic, peach, quartz, and a little ore; the main part of the lode, however, is thought to be standing to the south, which will be taken down as soon as a communication is effected with Crossman's winze, sunk below the 50 above. In the 62 west the lode is 2 ft. wide and promising, being composed of quartz, mundic, and a little ore. In the stope in back of the 50 east the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fm.; in the rise in back of the 50 west the lode is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. Nothing of importance has as yet been met with in the 40 west.

SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, J. Wolferstan, Feb. 9: There is no alteration worth noticing in Red Whim shaft or the 62 since last report.—South Lode: In the 36 east the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, composed of gossan, and yielding good stones of grey ore. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 1 ton of good ore per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the adit level will produce ½ ton of ore per fathom.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Feb. 10: In the 58 fm. level, driving east of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is worth 20l. per fm. for tin; in the 58 west the lode is producing stones of copper ore. In the 68 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mixed with copper ore, producing ½ ton of the latter per fm.; in the 68 west the lode is yielding stones of copper ore. We sold, on Monday last, tinstuff to the amount of 47l. 12s.

SOUTH CLIFFORD UNITED.—The lodes are looking well. Nothing new since last report.

SOUTH CRENVER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwin, Feb. 9: In the 84 and 74 west the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding 1½ ton per fm. In the 34 the winze is worth 1 ton per fm. The 34 west is yielding 1½ ton per fm. In the 84 east the lode is 1½ foot wide, worth from 1½ to 2 tons per fm.; in the stope in back of the 84 east the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 2 tons per fm. Our tribute is much as for the past taking. Other things without change to notice.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHER CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Feb. 9: The following bargains were set on Saturday last:—A rise in back of the 70 by six men, at 7l. per fm.; lode 4 ft. wide, chiefly composed of iron, prian, and spar; the 50 cross-cut north by four men, at 3l. per fm.; the adit to drive east of Brea Valley by four men, at 3l. 10s. per fm.; this has been in the cross-course for the last 10 fms. driving, without any appearance of getting through it; the adit cross-cut south by two men, at 3l. per fm.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, Feb. 11: The lode west of the winze is now 4 ft. wide, and no south wall; the ground is of the most favourable description for the production of copper ore. We have a good pile of work at surface, to which we are adding daily—in fact, the ores will more than pay the cost of working. A visit to the mine would be well repaid, for what is upon the mine in the shape of copper ore must be seen to be believed.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—Youren's Lode: Michell's sumpmen are getting on with their work pretty well, cutting plat, &c., in the 110. The lode in the 110, driving east from Michell's shaft, is 10 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 100, east of Michell's, the south branch is come round to the main part of the lode, but in the intersection the branch is small and poor; the main part of the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. In the winze in the bottom of the 100, and about 10 fms. behind the 100 end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 3½ tons of ore per fm. In the two stopes in the back of the 100, west of Michell's, the lode is yielding about 2 tons of ore each. The lode in the 90, west from Michell's, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore, and has a promising appearance; the lode in the stope in the back of the above named level is 21 in. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 78, west of Michell's, is 15 in. wide—unproductive. The lode in the stope in the back of the 78, west from Michell's, is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The ground in the 78 cross-cut, south from Michell's, is without much alteration to notice. In the 78 cross-cut, west from Michell's, driving north, we have intersected a branch 1 ft. wide, consisting of peach, mundic, and quartz—a very kindly branch, but we think there is still a part of the lode standing to the north, and we have sett 2 fms. more to drive in that direction.—South Lode: In the 110, east from Michell's, the lode is 20 in. wide, consisting of peach, spar, and a quantity of mundic, and producing good stones of ore. The lode in the 100, east of Michell's, is 20 in. wide, producing good stones of ore, and has a promising appearance. The lode in the 90, east of Michell's, is 4 ft. wide, and is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. We have suspended stoping in the back of the above-named level, and have set the old stopes on tribute, and put the stopemen to cut winze plat in the 90, preparatory to sinking a winze in the bottom. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 78, east from Michell's, is small and unproductive. The lode in the 40, east from Michell's, is 3 ft. wide, consisting of quartz, peach, and spots of ore.—South Branch: The lode in the 30, west from Morcom's, is small and poor. The lode in the 20, west from Morcom's, is 10 in. wide, producing good stones of ore, opening tribute ground. In the 10, east from Morcom's, the lode is 20 in. wide, consisting of gossan, soft spar, &c., unproductive.—Feb. 6.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, Feb. 6: The cross-cut in the 45 is harder for driving; however, I think from the appearances to-day we shall soon have better ground. In the 35 the lode is opening out very large, and is fair average work for tin throughout. In the 25 we have been opening out a lode bearing more to east and west than any lode before seen in this mine. I believe this lode is a distinct one from any other, and it was discovered in our south drivings. This lode underlays south, and is running into Polgooth Mine. It is standing throughout the whole mine, and I am of opinion, from laying it down, and also from its underlay, that it is the same lode which produced the rich bunch of copper ore by the great cross-course in the adit level, when the mine worked last; the old miners worked as for a north underlay, but I am fully satisfied, from recent discoveries, that it is a south underlay, and that we shall now find the continuation of this bunch of ore. The level I so long drove in the 15, at Dowson's, is very near it, and had it been continued must have cut the lode. I have now put some men to drive on this lode further west, and also to extend the old level in the 15, and I expect in a few months to have to tell you of our cutting the copper ore. Had not our south levels been driven this lode would have remained undiscovered. The other parts of the mine are without alteration to notice.

SUNNY SIDE.—J. T. Bell, Feb. 5: We still keep progressing as usual; the adit has been driven more than 3 fms. since my last report. On Tuesday we cut a small vein in the level, which caused a good deposit of ironstone close to it; the adit is in a good condition for air, the boxes being sufficient for a strong circulation yet. The drawing-shaft is down 4 fms., and is still in clay; the present changeable weather—frost to fresh—is affecting its sides near the top, which makes it dangerous to the workmen; to-day I have the men timbering it to keep all safe till we reach the bottom of the clay, when we shall wall it to the surface without delay. Next week I trust to get the shaft walled and secured.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—T. Foot, Feb. 10: The ground at the engine-shaft still continues favourable for sinking. The lode in the 215 south is 2½ feet wide, worth 9 cwts. of lead per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level, three in number, are yielding as follows:—No. 1, 6 cwts.; No. 2, 7 cwts.; and No. 3, 10 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in the 205 south is 3 feet wide, composed of capel, spar, and lead, producing 14 cwts. per fathom. In this level driving north the lode in the end is 2 feet wide, and will yield 10 cwts. of lead per fathom. We have eight stopes in the back of the 205, producing as follow:—No. 1, 10 cwts.; No. 2, 8 cwts.; No. 3, 12 cwts.; No. 4, 7 cwts.; No. 5, 9 cwts.; No. 6, 11 cwts.; No. 7, 21 cwts.; and No. 8, 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in the 190 fm. level south is 2½ ft. wide, composed of capel and lead, worth 8 cwts. per fathom, and likely to improve. The stopes in the back of this level, two in number, are yielding 8 and 7 cwts. of lead per fm. No change in any other parts of the mine.

TAVY CONSOLS.—R. Williams, Feb. 11: Our pitches continue as productive as at the date of my last. The shaft is being sunk by nine men, and proceeding satisfactorily, but without any alteration in the prospects.

TREWEATHA.—Thos. Richards, Wm. Rowe, Feb. 10: The engine-shaft is down 10 fms. 4 ft. below the 70. The 70 south end is worth 3l. per fm.; the north end is worth 2l. per fm. The branch in the side of the 60 north continues to yield saving work. In the 50 north there is no change. The winze sinking below this level is worth 5l. per fm. The stopes are producing much as usual.

UNITED MINES (Tavistock).—J. M. Champion, Feb. 9: On Saturday last we set the 36 to drive on the course of the lode, east from the engine-shaft, by four men, at 8l. per fm.; the lode in this level is improved in the bottom. The 36 to drive west from the engine-shaft, on the course of the lode, by two men, at 3l. 10s. per fm.; the lode in the western drivage is at present poor, but in driving a few fathoms we shall cut the bunch of tin gone down in the 28. The shaftmen are engaged in putting in the bearers for the cistern and making preparations for the new lift. We have set two pitches in the back of the 36, averaging 12s. in 1l., at 50l. standard; all the other pitches we have stopped until we get on with sinking our engine-shaft, and the drivages to lay open ground for tribute; and there is every prospect that we shall lay open good ground in the 48. The last 20 fms. of ground driven through in the 36 has turned out satisfactorily, and more especially in the bottom of the level.

VALE OF TOWY.—S. Harper, T. Harvey, Feb. 9: The ground is not so favourable for sinking Clay's engine-shaft below the 60 as we anticipated, still we are pushing on with all possible speed. The lode in the 60, north of the shaft, is 4½ feet wide—saving work throughout. In the same level south the lode is 3½ feet wide, impregnated with lead, but not sufficient to value; the ground is favourable for driving. The lode in the 50, north of said shaft, is 2½ feet wide, worth 8 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in No. 1 winze, sinking in bottom of this level, north of said shaft, is mixed with spots of lead, but not sufficient to value. No. 2 winze, in the bottom of the 40, north of said shaft, is communicated to the rise in back of the 50. The lode in the 50, north of Bonville's shaft, is 4 feet wide, worth 30 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the same level south the lode is 3½ feet wide, worth 30 cwts. per fathom. Having to cut down the west side of this shaft in order to bring down the penthouse in the 50, we have cut it about 2 ft. high through the lode, where it is worth at least 1½ ton of lead per fm.; both north and south this looks well. The lode in the 40, north of said shaft, is 4 feet wide, worth 10 cwts. of lead per fathom. We have commenced a new winze in the bottom of this level, about 12 fathoms north of said shaft, where the lode is worth about 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. There is no alteration in the lode in the 50, it is still a fine looking lode, but not sufficient lead to value. The lode in the 40, south of said shaft, is 1½ foot wide, worth 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. The lode in the rise in back of this level is 2½ feet wide, worth 4 cwts. of lead per fathom. We fear we shall be obliged to suspend this rise for want of air. The lode in the 20 west, on cross lode, is 3 feet wide, containing gossan and spar, mixed with lead; ground favourable for driving. Jones's pitch, in the back of the 50, north of engine-shaft, continues to look well. Beckerley's pitch, in back of the 50, north of Field's shaft, is not looking so well as last reported. All other pitches are looking much the same as for some time past.

VENTON.—Thos. Richards, Feb. 6: The cross-cut is extended about 78 fms.; the water is still very strong, but no more lode yet discovered. I would advise going on in the same direction a little further by four of the men, the other four to open southward on the branches already discovered.

VIRTUOUS LADY AND WHEAL BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Metherell, Feb. 11: We have an improvement in Fox's pitch, which is now producing 3 tons of good ore per fm. Williams's pitch, in Buckland's bottoms, is producing about 1 ton of ore per fathom. The cross-cut in the western workings is driven towards the hard range of ground about 3 fms., where we are still breaking some good stones of ore. I have removed the men from the cross-cut at Metherell's shaft, and put them to rise in back of Buckland's bottoms, where I think there is every chance of cutting a flat of ore.

WEST BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, Feb. 9: The 75 and 65, west of Percy's shaft, are each producing about 2 tons of ore per fm. Other parts throughout the mines continue much the same as last reported. The tribute pitches are turning out well.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Feb. 8: The water is continuing to increase every week in the cross-cut in the 70 east, but the lode is yet too compact to let it off in quantities large enough to drain the new shaft; there is no change in the character of the lode since my last report. The part of the lode being cut into in the cross-cut in the 110, east of Morris's shaft, contains larger vughs than heretofore, and the water is continuing very strong. There is no change in the cross-cut west in the 110. We hope to complete trip-plat this week.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, B. Gundry, Feb. 6: Cater's shaft is sunk about 8 fms.; this week the men have been engaged collaring up the shaft; the ground at present will not require much timber. The ground in the adit cross-cut is favourable.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—R. Moore, Feb. 10: In the 18, driving south, on the western lode, we have broken some fine specimens of silver-lead ore to-day; at this point we have holed to one of the former company's levels, and, as far as I can ascertain, the back and bottom are standing; the lode is large, producing copper, blende, and silver-lead, of which I will give you more particulars in my next. I anticipate finding another lode some few fathoms further west; a cross-cut has been driven from the 28 about 6 fms. west, but not far enough to reach the lode above named; in this cross-cut we have cut the former company's western lode, on which three men, working single, have driven about 7 fms., at 10s. per fm., 5s. per ton for blende, and 2l. 10s. for lead. We have about 7 or 8 fms. more to get under Hayman's pitch, where the bunch of lead is gone down from the level above, which we hope soon to cut; at this point a short cross-cut east will reach the quartzose lode, where a fine bunch of lead and blende from the bottom of the 18 is gone down, nearly 2 ft. wide. At this point I wish to call your attention to Hayman's course of lead, which is to the north of the elvan, in black ground, while the pitch to the east, in the same level, is producing a good branch of lead all through the elvan, which backs are now about 5 fms. long; the elvan is white and decomposed. The pitch in the back of the 28 is turning out good work for blende and lead; under this level there seems to have been but little done on any of the lodes, and in the 50 still less; furthermore, all the eastern lodes below the 8 have never been seen, as a flookan is found in the blende lode. I purpose shortly to open a piece of ground north of the old engine-shaft in the 28, on the blende lode, as a junction of both the lodes are within a few fms. of the shaft. I intend erecting another whim at the south engine-shaft as soon as possible, believing I shall find good courses of lead and blende at no great depth. About the 22d inst. I hope to have at Newton about 50 tons of blende and many tons of lead. I am now preparing a sample of copper taken from about 10 tons, in order to ascertain its value: if the sample should prove good I could easily send 50 tons or more per month.

WHEAL AGAR.—Wm. Roberts, Feb. 9: The 60 cross-cut north continues to produce ½ ton of ore per fathom; nearly 3 tons were drawn up last Saturday. In the 50 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. Other parts are much the same as last reported.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, Feb. 8: Old Lode: In the 50 west and adit west the lode is unproductive. In the 40 west a cross-course 4 feet wide has been cut through, and the lode is assuming a more favourable appearance, containing stones of rich copper ore. We have commenced driving west upon the lode that was cut in December last in driving the 50 cross-cut south. This may be the main part of the old lode, from which it is distant 17½ fathoms. This lode has not been seen anywhere except in the 20, and only 6 fathoms have been driven upon it at that point. Dormer's pitch and Buckingham's are looking very well, worth 12l. per fathom.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—B. Gundry, F. Hosking, Feb. 6: The 50, west of engine-shaft, on the south lode, has gone through a good lode for the last 3 fms.; in the present end it is 2 ft. wide, producing about 2 tons per fm., worth 10l. per ton. The 30, driving west from Trevelyan's shaft, on the south lode, has gone through a good bunch of ore for the last 6 fms., the present end is producing about 1 ton per fm.; the stope in back of this level is worth about 2 tons of ore per fm. The 30 east, on the same lode, is driven east of Trevelyan's shaft 4 fathoms, producing from 1 to 1½ ton per fm. We are sinking Trevelyan's shaft below the 30, by four men, at 60s. per fm., sunk about 4 fms.; no water—lode unproductive at present. We hope to get down the shaft dry to the 40, and cut the south lode in this level, the ground being so favourable we hope to do it speedily. The back of the 20, at Trevelyan's shaft, on the south lode, has lately produced some very rich ore, crystallised and green carbonate bunches in the gossan; we have not seen a prettier gossan back in the mine.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, Feb. 8: North Lode: Having made the top plat in the 71 we have set the trip plat to cut below the level, by eight men, put in the wagon-bed, and complete all other work preparatory to sinking the shaft, for 15l. bargain. In the 71, east of shaft, we are driving by the side of the lode; there is not more than about 6 ft. to drive to communicate with the drivage west of No. 7 winze; it is set to six men at 8l. per fm. to hole. The lode in the 71, east of No. 7 winze, is worth 10l. per fm.; there is about 9 ft. to drive to communicate with the drivage west of No. 8, so that we may expect to have this level opened out from the shaft to boundary in about a week's time. The lode in the 62 west is worth 1 ton of rich quality ore per fm.; as this level requires ventilation I thought it advisable to suspend the driving, and put the men to rise against the winze in order to make the communication as quickly as possible, which I calculate will be done in about ten days from this date; price per fm. for rising, 6l.; and sinking the winze, 8l.—South Lode: The engine-shaft is down 2 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. below the 61, and is now set to twelve men, at 35l. per fm., one month stent; in the last 6 ft. sinking the lode has yielded about 28 tons of ore, which, at the present standard, is worth rather more than 200l. The lode in the 61 west is worth 10l. per fm., and looking very promising for further improvement; driving by six men, at 5l. 5s. per fm., one month stent. We have resumed driving the 61 east, by six men, at 5l. 5s. per fm., one month stent. The lode in the 50 west is 3½ ft. wide, yielding stones of ore, driving by six men, at 5l. 10s. per fm., 3 fms. stent. The lode in the rise in the back of the 50 is a little improved, and is worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm., set to six men, at 8l. per fm., one month stent.

WHEAL EMMA.—W. Goldsworthy, Feb. 11: In taking down the north part of the lode in the 46, which is now in about 12 ft., we have discovered a branch of rich yellow ore in a beautiful white prian and soft killas, from 7 to 8 in. wide; and on the south, near the flookan, there is a string of yellow ore about 1 in. wide, with a large stream of water issuing from the end; this branch, which we only discovered this morning, is only 7 ft. from the shaft, and is altogether looking very promising. The 34 end is disordered by a horse of killas, the ground is favourable for driving, and, from appearances, we expect an improvement shortly. The 22 end is still in a large lode, full 6 ft. wide, with a beautiful gossan, producing yellow, grey, and malleable ore—a very kindly end. The tribute department is looking very well, the men are working with spirit, and getting fair wages.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Feb. 6: The lode at the engine-shaft today is 20 in. wide, of spar, mixed with a little gossan, and occasional good stones of ore; I think the granite by the side of it is beginning to get harder, when, in all probability, the lode will again improve. We have holed the rise to the east of the shaft, in the 54, and I propose to place two men to drive east; the ground will not be expensive, and it will be approaching the Condurrow cross-course, when we shall see the effect it will have on the lode. In the western end there is no alteration to remark since my last report.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—Jas. Richards, Feb. 11: We have re-set the following bargains:—The 30 end east of cross-cut, at Francis's shaft, on Guskus lode, to six men, at 3l. 10s. per fm., and 5s. in 1l. tribute, stent for the month; the said level west of the cross-cut, on the said level, set to six men, at 2l. 10s. per fm., and 5s. in 1l. tribute; a pitch in back of the said level set to six men, at 10s. in 1l. tribute. We have 28 tributers, working at tributes varying from 10s. to 13s. 4d. in 1l.

WHEAL HENDER.—J. Trewren, Feb. 10: The lode in the engine-shaft is 2½ ft. wide, composed of flookan, spar, and mundic, with a little copper ore occasionally. The lode in the adit driving east on the main lode is 1½ foot wide, composed of clay, spar, and mundic, poor for ore at present. The lode in the adit driving east on Rosewarne lode is 2 feet wide, producing spar and mundic of a very kindly appearance, and ground very congenial for mineral.

WHEAL JULIAN.—R. Williams, Feb. 11: The prospects of this mine are highly encouraging. The ground between the two lodes, which are near together, is full of branches of tin, traversing obliquely from one lode to the other, which gives unmistakeable evidence of the lodes being rich in tin. We shall open on the south lode in the course of a fortnight, and we have full confidence of being successful.

WHEAL KITTY (ST. AGNES).—M. Edwards, T. M. Thomas, Feb. 6: The engine-shaft is now down 5 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. below the 82 fm. level. A succession of bunches of hard spar have again been met with in the shaft, and the progress in consequence has been rather slow. The lode in the 82, driving west, is still 18 in. wide, worth 16l. per fm.; in the same level east it is 2 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fm. The lode in the 72 west is 3 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fm.; in the same level east it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 15l. per fm.—Sunny Corner Shaft: We have intersected a small cross-course in the 54 fm. level, driving east of this shaft; it has not, however, affected the lode to any great extent, which is 18 in. wide, worth 9l. per fm.—Holgate's Shaft: This shaft is now down 3 fms. 1 ft. below the 75 fm. level; the lode has not been taken down since last reported on; it has, however, a very promising appearance. In the 75 east the lode is 4½ ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm.; in the same level west it is 2 ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm. The lode in the 65 fm. level west is 2 ft. wide, worth 9l. per fathom. In the 54 west it is 18 in. wide, worth 9l. per fm. The stopes and pitches continue to yield about the usual quantity.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—W. Doble, Feb. 10: We have got down to the old men's driving, to the east of the river; we have several fathoms in length of the lode in the back, but have not yet reached the bottom of their workings; the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, good work for tin, and in very easy ground for working. If the lode is found as good in the bottom as seen in the back we shall have a profitable and permanent mine. There are three if not four lodes which can be commanded by our engine-shaft by cross-cutting not more than 30 fms. Everything is progressing well, and the stamps, &c., are in good working order.

WHEAL MARGERY.—Jos. Tregoning, Feb. 10: The lode in American shaft is about 1 ft. wide, and worth 6l. per fm. for copper—sinking below the 70 by eight men, at 16l. per fm. In the 70 east the lode is small and poor—driving at present by three men and three boys, at 100s. per fm.; the 70 west is producing a little ore, but not to value—driving by three men and three boys, at 84s. per fm. In the 60 east the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 16l. per fm. for copper—driving by six men and one boy, at 100s. per fm.; in the 60 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 14l. per fm.—driving by three men and three boys, at 7l. per fm. No. 4 winze below the 50 east is unproductive for copper—sinking by four men, at 80s. per fm. In the 20 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 15l. per fm.—driving by two men and two boys, at 75s. per fm. At the engine-shaft the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm. for copper—sinking below the 50 by six men, at 14l. per fm. In the 50 west the character of the lode is much improved, worth 40s. per fm. for copper—driving by two men and two boys, at 100s. per fm. The stope on tin, north of flat-rod shaft, is driving by six men and six boys, worth 20l. per fm. The stope in the 10 south is driving by four men and one boy—looking well, value not ascertained. The pitches throughout the mine continue just as usual.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, jun., H. Hodge, R. Knapp, Feb. 11: Pollard's shaftmen having completed fixing the pitwork, &c., are now engaged sinking the shaft under the 150; the cross-cut in this level is extended east 3 fathoms towards the lode. The lode in the 140 north is 2 feet wide, and worth 12l. per fathom; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, and worth 10l. per fathom. In the 130 north it is 3 feet wide, and worth 9l. per fathom; in the same level south it is 2½ feet wide, and worth 10l. per fathom. In the 120 north it is 2 feet wide, and worth 5l. per fathom; in the same level south it is 1 foot wide, and worth 6l. per fathom. In the 110 north it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 11l. per fathom; in the same level south it is 2½ feet wide, and worth 10l. per fathom. In the 100 south it is 1½ foot wide, and worth 5l. per fathom. The 100 north is driven to within a few feet of the boundary, and is suspended. Clymo's shaft is sunk 1 foot under the 95 fathom level. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual.

WHEAL TALLACK.—J. Smith, Feb. 9: The lode in the 25, west of the engine-shaft, is 2½ feet wide, producing stones of copper ore; in the same level east the lode is 3 ft. wide, and presents a very promising appearance. The ground in the 25 cross-cut, driving north from the engine-shaft, is of a very favourable character for mineral, and progressing favourably. The lode in the winze sinking below the 10, east of engine-shaft, is 1 foot wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the 10 end east is at present disordered by a crossing. The stopes over this level are producing 1½ ton of jack per fathom. There is no alteration to notice in the south lode since the last report.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—D. Lanksbury, Feb. 10: In the 60, driving west from the engine-shaft, on the caunter, the lode is 1½ foot wide, worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. Little improvement has taken place in any other bargain since the last report.

WHEAL TREBARVAH.—B. Gundry, F. Hosking, Feb. 9: The flat-rod shaft is sunk below the 60 about 5 fathoms; the lode in the eastern end of the shaft is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm., and has a very kindly appearance; in the west end of the shaft the lode is disordered by a horse of killas. The 60, west of the flat-rod shaft, is driven about 3 fms. west of the shaft; the lode is producing ore—about ½ ton per fm. The 60, driving west from the engine-shaft, is unproductive; the lode is split in branches at present. We have not cut any lode in the 20 cross-cut south yet: the ground is favourable, and we cannot be very far from the old men's lode.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—W. Bryant, W. Jenkin, Feb. 11: The boiler at Smith's engine being repaired, the shaftmen have resumed the sinking of the shaft. The lode in the 142, south of Smith's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fm.; in the same level north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 13l. per fm. In the 132 north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, worth 6l. per fm. Chippindale's shaft is sunk 10 ft. below the 120; the lode in which is 3 ft. wide, worth 9l. per fm. In the 120, north of Chippindale's, it is 3 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. In the 108 north it is 2 feet wide, and worth 8l. per fm.; in the winze sinking in bottom of this level it is 3 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fathom.—South Mine: The 142 end, south of Trelawny's shaft, is still in slidy ground; in the same level north we are driving in killas by the side of the lode. The lode in the 130 south is 3 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fathom. In the 107 north we are driving by the side of the lode. The winze in the 92 north is set on tribute. The stopes and pitches are much the same as when last reported.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, John Williams, Feb. 6: At the boundary engine-shaft, sinking under the 113, there is no change to notice, the ground being still favourable for sinking. In the 113 east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branches, we have intersected a small spar cross-course, which has disordered the branches for the present; the stope in back of the same level, west of shaft, is yielding low-priced tinstuff. In the 103, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is still disordered by floors of spar, yielding good tinstuff in places, worth 10l. per fathom; the stopes in back and bottom of the same level are worth on an average 14l. per fm.; in the winze sinking under the same level, east of shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 9l. per fm.; in the winze and stope in bottom of the same level, west of shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 10l. per fm.; the stopes in bottom of the 73, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, are worth on an average 14l. per fm.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, B. Gundry, Feb. 6: Watson's engine-shaft is sunk below the 50 about 4 fathoms; we have had a hard floor of spar, which is now gone out, and having fixed our lift, &c., we hope to sink much faster; this week we have sunk 5 feet; the ground is still favourable. The cross-cut towards Richards's lode, in the 50, is driven 9 fms. 2 ft.; the ground is getting more favourable. The 40 east, on Richards's tin lode, is improved; the lode is 2 feet wide, opening good tribute ground. In the 40 west, on the same lode, there is no alteration.

WHEAL UNITY.—J. Vivian, Feb. 8: The flat-rod shaft is now down about 5 fms. below the 40; lode 2½ ft. wide, composed of grey and yellow copper ore, soft spar, &c., kindly in appearance, and worth from 12l. to 15l. per fm. The 40 east is within 4 fms. of No. 1 shaft, where the lode continues worth 10l. per fm. At No. 1 shaft, which is now about 9 ft. below the 30, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm. We hope to sample, on the 23d inst., from 70 to 80 tons of good ore.

WHEAL ZION.—J. T. Phillips: The 65 cross-cut north, on the cross-course west of engine-shaft, is just now into the capels of the north lode. We have cut no lode in either of the south cross-cuts as yet. In the 65 east the lode appears to be opening out again. The north lode, in the 50, west, is of much the same character as for some time past. In the 30 west the main lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, and a leader in the middle of the lode about 2 feet big, intermixed with mundic and a little copper

ore, a very kindly-looking lode. The Glebe adit is progressing satisfactorily; we have driven upwards of 10 fms. in the past month.

WHITFORD.—John Trevethan, Feb. 11: We have commenced the new shaft from surface, to be carried 7 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 6 in. within the timber, which will be of sufficient size for drawing and footway, and an engine-shaft if required; but having an adit level down to the 40 we are satisfied that an engine will not be necessery until we go under that level, and there is a very great doubt, from present appearances in the adjoining sett, if it will be required at a greater depth. We calculate on having about 15 fms. of whale to sink through before meeting with the lode, when in all probability we shall have a profitable one to sink on, so many hundreds of tons having been raised on the east and west lode, in the other sett, about 20 fms. from our shaft; and on the north and south lode, near the junction of the two lodes, we have our shaft. This lode in the 60 presents a most favourable character, composed of limestone, carbonate of lime, blende, and lead ore, producing of the latter ¼ ton per fm

*** With this week's Journal we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—The Southern Gold Fields of New South Wales; Photographs from Manufacturing Districts; Great Wheal Vor United Mines; Midland and Eastern Counties Railway Company; Rosedale Abbey Ironstone; Mems. of Mines and Miners; English Coal, and Human Power; White Brass; Alloy for Medals; Iron Metallurgy; Popular Geology; Manchester Geological Society; Derbyshire Coalfields; Vulcanising India-Rubber, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, February 12, 1858.

COPPER.	£. s. d.
Copper wire ..... p. lb.	0 1 4½–1 5
ditto tubes ..... ,,	0 1 3 –1 4
Sheathing and bolts .. ,,	0 1 2 – —
Bottoms ..... ,,	0 1 2½– 1 3
Old (Exchange) ..... ,,	0 1 0½– —
Best selected ..... p. ton	129 0 0– —
Tough cake ..... ,,	126 0 0– —
Tile ..... ,,	126 0 0– —
South American ..... ,,	118 0 0–120 0 0
IRON.	per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London .	7 10 0– 8 0 0
Ditto, to arrive	7 5 0– —
Nail rods	8 0 0– —
,, Stafford. in London	8 10 0– 9 0 0
Bars ditto	8 15 0–10 0 0
Hoops ditto	9 15 0–10 10 0
Sheets, single	10 0 0–10 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ...	3 15 0– 4 15 0
Refined metal, ditto	4 10 0– 5 5 0
Bars, common, ditto ...	6 10 0– 7 0 0
Ditto, railway, ditto ...	6 10 0– 6 15 0
ditto, Swed. in Lon.	14 0 0–14 10 0
in stock to arrive	— — —
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde ...	2 17 0– 2 19 0
Ditto, in Tyne and Tees.	2 15 0– 3 0 0
Ditto, forge	2 15 0– —
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	4 10 0– 5 0 0
Welsh Forge Pig	3 0 0– 3 5 0
LEAD.	
English Pig	23 0 0–23 10 0
Ditto sheet	23 10 0–23 15 0
Ditto red lead	24 10 0–25 0 0
Ditto white	27 0 0–30 0 0
Ditto patent shot	26 10 0–27 0 0
Spanish, in bond	23 0 0– —
American	none.

BRASS.	Per lb.
Sheets	13d.–13½d.
Wire	12½d.–13½d.
Tubes	14½d.– —
FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	17 0 0–18 0 0
,, arrive (hammered)	21 0 0–21 10 0
Ditto, in faggots	23 10 0–24 0 0
English, Spring	18 0 0–23 0 0
QUICKSILVER ..... p. lb.	0 2 0– —
SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Foreign	28 0 0– —
To arrive	27 15 0–28 0 0
ZINC.	
In sheets	34 0 0–35 0 0
TIN.	
English, blocks	128 0 0– —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)	129 0 0– —
Ditto, Refined	131 0 0– —
Banca	128 0 0– —
Straits	125 0 0–126 0 0
TIN-PLATES.*	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. box.	1 13 6– 1 15 6
IX Ditto 1st quality ,,	1 19 6– 2 1 6
IC Ditto 2d quality ,,	1 11 6– 1 12 6
IX Ditto 2d quality ,,	1 17 6– 1 18 6
IC Coke ..... ,,	1 8 6– 1 9 6
IX Ditto ..... ,,	1 14 6– 1 15 6
Canada plates ..... p. ton	15 0 0–15 5 0
In London; 20s. less at the works.	
Yellow Metal Sheathing ... p. lb.	121 —
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.... p. cwt.	2 2 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	— – 7 10 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The rapidity with which our market has recovered from its depressed state is really surprising, and although the advance in prices generally has been very considerable, there is still a tendency to further improvement, assisted materially by a speculative feeling, as well as by an evident manifestation of renewed prosperity in ordinary channels. It is exceedingly gratifying that business should have taken such a favourable turn so suddenly, especially when it partakes of that character which is likely to prove conducive to remunerative prices, and the currency of our market sufficiently moderated to prevent any counteracting influence in the demand. The cheapness of money is a matter of the highest importance to the whole trading community, and invariably constitutes the chief support to the continuance of enhanced prices. Another reduction of ½ per cent. was announced yesterday after the Bank meeting, reducing the current rate of discount to 3 per cent.; it is, therefore, not improbable that at the very cheap rate at which money can be obtained, merchants will be induced to enter into extensive transactions; at the same time, necessary caution is most essential to prevent losses and to secure profits. The slightest retrograde movement just now would be very unwelcome.

COPPER.—We have to report a further increase in prices, as will be observed by the annexed list. The smelters, on Monday, held a special meeting, and duly announced the alteration in course of the day. The rise was anticipated, and therefore created little or no surprise—in fact, it is questionable now whether the market remains for any length of time at present quotations; the metal is becoming scarce, and the requirements for France are large. Besides increased enquiries from other quarters, there is still a good opinion entertained of the market, and buyers, we think, cannot hurt in effecting purchases. There is frequently second-hand parcels pressing on the market immediately after an advance, but such is not the case now; or if there are holders, apparently they are not disposed to sell at any concession; probably better prices may be looked for. The market closes with much firmness: 126*l.* per ton is reported to have been paid for Lake Superior. At Swansea, on the 9th inst., 965 tons of ore were sold, and 1389 tons are advertised for sale on March 2. The standard has improved since the alteration in fixed rates.

IRON—There is a steady demand for rails, and prices are unaltered. In merchant bars the enquiries have very much fallen off for several weeks past; nevertheless, ironmasters have not made the least concession: on the contrary, some of the makers of first-class brands have raised prices 5*s.* to 10*s.* per ton. Staffordshire qualities are dull, and nail rods and hoops have been brought under last week's quotation, contracts having been passed at 8*l.* 10*s.* for the former, and 9*l.* 10*s.* for the latter, of good qualities. Scotch pigs have slightly fluctuated in price, mixed numbers having been quoted as high as 56*s.* 6*d.* to 57*s.*, but have again dropped to 56*s.*, sellers. The shipments coastwise have been excessive but for abroad they are small.

LEAD.—For English higher prices are asked, and 23*l.* per ton has been paid for good soft pigs; best brands, 23*l.* 10*s.*

SPELTER.—About 15*s.* per ton extra has been realised for this metal; business having transpired at 28*l.*; the market closes firm, and prices may further advance.

TIN.—On the 8th inst. the smelters raised the price of English descriptions 5*l.* per ton, at which prices they are even now indisposed to sell, preferring, as they state, to deliver that already under contract. In foreign there is but slight alteration. Banca, 127*l.* to 128*l.*; Straits, 125*l.* to 126*l.* The market is steady, but for the moment quiet.

TIN-PLATES are held firmly at previous rates.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 11.—During the past week the business transacted in manufactured Iron has been limited, but no giving way in prices is observable, which testifies to the healthy condition of the trade. The accounts from the United States, received by the *America*, are somewhat more encouraging, and orders are beginning to be more regular. The home demand is steady, and dealers are fairly supplied with orders. The market for Scotch Pig iron has shown increased animation, a fair business having been done on open time, resulting in an advance of 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton on the prices of this day week? the cheapness of money, and the comparatively low prices, together with the prospect of an average demand from abroad, has induced a feeling of confidence in the stability of the article, and hence operations have been more for forward delivery than for prompt settlement. The shipments are again large, being 8689 tons, against 5411 tons for the corresponding week of last year. The present week has witnessed a further rise in the prices of both Tin and Copper, in the former to the extent of 5*l.* per ton, and in the latter of 1*d.* per lb. on manufactured, and 9*l.* per ton on unmanufactured. The rapid advances in the price of Tin have tended materially to stop orders, and the demand may be said to have almost ceased, for there is but little confidence in present rates being long maintained; already foreign Tin is offered at a reduction, and sellers are more plentiful than buyers. With respect to Copper there is more uncertainty, but still holders avail themselves of clearing out at even something under current quotations. Tin-plates maintain their advanced rates; makers are sufficiently full of orders to warrant them in refusing contracts for forward delivery, and the demand for present shipment is satisfactory. Lead shows but little alteration; prices are well supported. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 7*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton.—Tin: Common block, 128*l.* per ton; common bar, 129*l.*; refined block, 131*l.*—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 33*s.* 6*d.* to 34*s.* per box; coke, IC, 28*s.* 6*d.* to 29*s.*—Lead: English sheet, 24*l.* per ton; English pig, 23*l.*—Copper: Cake and tile, 126*l.* per ton; best selected, 129*l.* per ton; sheathing and bolt, 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1*s.* per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30*l.* to 40*l.* per ton; spring, 18*l.* to 24*l.*; cast and shear, 50*l.* to 60*l.* per ton.

NEW YORK, JAN. 30.—The demand for all kinds of iron continues limited, and prices for most description are mostly nominal; small sales of Scotch Pig at $23 50c. to $24, cash, and $25 to $26 per ton, six months.

The most prominent feature in our remarks of late has been the marked and rapid rise in the value of mining securities, caused by circumstances which from time to time we have endeavoured to point out. This week the SHARE MARKET, in addition to a still increasing demand on the part of the public for stock (and it is pleasing to know that the rise is *not* caused by mere speculation, but by *bona fide* purchases for investment), has been acted upon by a further rise of 5*l.* per ton on tin, and 1*d.* per lb. on copper, with increased rates for lead. The smelters, we are told, are short of stock, and it is probable we may see a still further rise in metals shortly, which will bring many progressive mines into the Dividend List, and greatly add to the profits of existing paying concerns. It is gratifying to us, and must be so to all supporters of legitimate mining, to see the position it is now assuming—a position we have long claimed for it, and one for which the *Mining Journal* has stood almost alone in advocating. Foreign mines have ever met with the support of the daily press and of the Stock Exchange. English mines, until lately, were scarcely recognised by the latter, and by the former are scarcely noticed even now. The public, nevertheless, are becoming alive to them, as daily evidenced by their eagerness to obtain information, and by the addition to the Share Lists of the principal mines of the names of large capitalists, hitherto strangers to English mining investments; and this increase of attention to mining pursuits brings increase of anxiety, for spurious mining is made attractive and fascinating, and those who are deceived by it too frequently, in consequence, judge and condemn legitimate undertakings. If we turn to the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey," we shall find the value of the mineral products of the United Kingdom for *one year* to be 37,783,021*l.* Let us just conceive, then, the enormous amount of capital employed in raising and making them marketable, the hundreds of thousands of persons employed and supported by mining operations, and look how, in its numerous ramifications, it increases various trades and occupations, to an extent that would scarcely be credited if given in detail. Whole forests of Norway timber and tons of gunpowder are consumed in Cornwall alone; and we should be glad if some correspondent would enter into detailed statements of the different articles used at one extensive mine, so that the commercial importance of mining in regard to them might be more clearly understood by the general public. Of the minerals valued in the survey we have quoted, the Cornwall and Devon Mines yielded copper, 2,341,960*l.*; lead, 1,431,509*l.*; tin, 663,850*l.* In 1857, 60 of these mines paid dividends from profits amounting to 386,043*l.* 10*s.*, most of them paying 15 to 20 per cent. upon the market value, and many of them hundreds per cent. upon paid-up capital. In 1845 there were only 18 dividend mines; in 1848, 22, so that they have gone on increasing, and will do so far more rapidly as capital is brought in to develope them, and English mining becomes more extended and supported, as it deserves to be. Dividend mines have been most dealt in during the week, though progressive and sound speculative mines are becoming in great request, and will become more so when the rise in high-priced shares shall bring in sellers, with a view to profits and re-investments. Bassets have further advanced to 230, 240; in the 45 east, being the most eastern part of the mine, the lode is worth 4 tons, or 90*l.* per fm.; none of the deeper levels are up to this point, which is a most important one. South Frances, 250 to 260, but no material alteration in the mine; Devon Consols, 460 to 470; Mary Ann, 46 to 47; Trelawny, 23 to 24. Rosewarne, 27½ to 30; at the meeting the accounts showed a loss on the two months' working of 100*l.*, and a balance in hand of 487*l.*; the December sale of ore credited was 496*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, whilst the next will realise 700*l.*; the 70 fm. level is looking well, with good stones of ore, although eastward there are 40 fms. to drive to get under the rich bunch of ore in the 58; the 70 west, also a good lode, has 10 fms. to drive to get under the ore ground. Grambler and St. Aubyn have been in great request at 110 to 120, with difficulty in finding shares. Great Alfred shares have advanced to 5⅛, 5⅜; there is a stream of hot water issuing from the bottom of Copper-house shaft, leading to the supposition that something good is not far distant. Alfred Consols have been very flat; sellers at 10½ to 11½. North Robert, 3 to 3½; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit of 320*l.* in the past quarter, notwithstanding two-thirds of the ores were sold when the standard was at the lowest; the 230 tons for sale this month are expected to fetch about 1950*l.*, and give a good profit; the reserves are estimated at 350 tons of ore. St. Day United, 1⅛ to 1¼, and a fair business doing; at the meeting, on the 22d inst., a dividend of 1*s.* per share is expected; the lode in the 124 is worth 30*l.* per fathom. West Damsel, 120. Tincroft, 4¼ to 4½; the bottom levels look well, worth 30*l.* per fm. each. In East Russell a large business has been transacted, and prices advanced to 4¼, 4⅜; in the 66 fm. level we understand a good course of ore has been gone over, worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. for 40 fms. long, and in four months the 88 fm. level will be under where, in one place in the 66, the lode is worth 100*l.* per fm.; this is a very important point to look at, and there is the chance of a great rise in that time. Redmoor shares are also becoming largely enquired for in the market at ⅜ to ½; the mine has already sampled 15 tons of rich silver-lead ore, and the discoveries on the copper lodes in Kelly Bray running towards it. Hingston Down have been in request, and advanced to 5⅜, 5½; Margaret, 66 to 68; Providence Mines, 78 to 80. Wheal Margery shares have been more freely offered at 8¼ to 8½; Craddock Moor is in request at 40 to 41; South Basset, 8¼ to 8⅜; North Frances, 10¼. In Vale of Towy large transactions, at 1⅝ to 1¾; a great improvement has taken place, and the eastern lode, at Bonville's shaft, valued at 3 tons per fm. Lady Bertha, 1⅛ to 1¼; Wheal Zion, ⅝ to ¾, rather more enquired for.; Tolvadden, 7 to 7¼; Wheal Grenville, 31*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.*; West Grenville, 4 to 5; West Frances, 21 to 22; East Rosewarne, ⅝ to ¾; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 3½ to 4; North Levant, 3 to 3¼. Kitty (Lelant) have been dealt in at 13½ to 13¾, 14; we stated last week that we had understood there were hopes of an amicable settlement of the boundary dispute with Wheal Mary, and the shareholders should take the matter up more spiritedly, and enquire into the management generally, to remove the present *incubus* upon the concern, whilst tin is going up so rapidly. Bell and Lanarth, 4 to 4¼; Carn Brea, 55; South Tolgus, 150 to 160; Pendeen Consols, 4 to 4¼, and in demand; East Tolgus, 60 to 70; South Caradon advanced 390 to 400; Botallack, 200 to 205; Ding Dong, 17⅝ to 18⅛; Wheal Edward, 7⅞ to 8⅛; Par Consols, 21½ to 22; Great Hewas, 20 to 21; Devon Buller, ⅜ to ½; Hender, 2⅜ to 3, and in request; Virtuous Lady and Bedford, 2¼ to 2½; West Par, 15*s.*, and enquired for. Garreg, ½ to ⅝, and mine improving; Venton, 1¼ to 3½; Treweatha have advanced from 17*s.* 6*d.* to 27*s.* 6*d.*; East Carn Brea, owing to an improvement, have advanced to 4, 5; Wheal Harriett, 14 to 16; Wheal Union, 5 to 6; South Carn Brea, 4½ to 5; East Basset, 100 to 105; the mine goes on steadily improving, and a good demand springing up for shares. Kelly Bray, 2¼ to 2½; the mine has improved; in the 45 west the lode is worth from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fm.; the winze sunk from the 35 to the 45, now communicated, is worth 20*l.* per fm.; no call was made at the meeting; balance in hand, 160*l.* Wheal Emma Extension, ⅜; mine improved in the bottom of the level. North Basset have been in request at 16½ to 17; West Basset, 24 to 25; West Caradon, 110 to 120.

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—

SATURDAY, FEB. 6.—Ding Dong, 17⅝; East Basset, 100; East Russell, 3¼ to 3⅜; Great Hewas, 20*s.* 9*d.* to 21*s.*; Lady Bertha, 21*s.* 6*d.*; Margery, 8⅜; North Basset, 16 to 17; North Frances, 10; North Roskear, 25⅛; Pendeen, 4⅛ to 4¼; Providence Mines, 78; Redmoor, 6*s.* 9*d.* to 7*s.* 9*d.*; South Caradon, 375 to 385; South Frances, 240 to 250; South Basset, 8⅜, 8*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, 8⅜; South Tolgus, 152½ to 157½; St. Day United, 21*s.* 3*d.* to 22*s.* 3*d.*; Tincroft, 4⅜ to 4⅝; Tolvadden, 6¼ to 6⅝; Vale of Towy, 25*s.*, 27*s.* 6*d.*, 26*s.* 3*d.*; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 12¾, 12¼, 13⅛.

MONDAY.—Craddock Moor, 40 to 41; Devon Buller, 15*s.*; East Alfred, 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; Great South Tolgus, 16⅛; Hingston Down, 5⅛ to 5¼; Margery, 8¼, 8⅛, 9; North Frances, 10 to 10⅛; North Roskear, 25⅛ to 26; Par Consols, 21 to 21½; Providence Mines, 78 to 80; Sortridge Consols, 27*s.* 6*d.* to 28*s.* 6*d.*; South Frances, 240, 245, 232½, 235, 240; Tincroft, 4⅛; Virtuous Lady and Bedford, 1⅛ to 1¼; Vale of Towy, 26*s.* 6*d.* to 28*s.*; West Fowey, 8⅛; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 13¼, 13½, 13⅝, 13⅞; Wheal Margaret, 66, 66½, 66, 67½, 68; Wheal Mary Ann, 46¾, 47¼, 47, 47½; Wheal Trelawny, 23 to 24.

TUESDAY.—Craddock Moor, 40 to 41: Devon Buller, 15*s.*, 16*s.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, 15*s.*, 17*s.* 6*d.*; Ding Dong, 17⅞ to 18; East Alfred, 2¼; East Basset, 90, 105, 97½, 99; East Russell, 3¾, 3⅞, 3*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, 3*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, 3⅞, 3¾, 3⅞; Great Alfred, 4⅞, 5¼, 4½, 4⅝; Great South Tolgus, 16½; Hingston Down, 5¼; Lady Bertha, 20*s.*, 21*s.*, 20*s.* 21*s.*; Margery, 8 to 8¼; Par Consols, 21 to 21½; Providence Mines, 78; Sortridge Consols, 28*s.* to 30*s.*; South Frances, 240, 250, 255; Vale of Towy, 28*s.*, 29*s.*, 30*s.*, 28*s.*; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 13⅛, 13¾, 13½.

WEDNESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 10¾, 11, 11¼; Botallack, 202½; Devon Buller, ⅝, 16*s.*, ⅞; Ding Dong, 17⅝, 18, 18¼, 18⅜; East Russell, 4, 4¼, 4⅜, 3, 3½, 3⅜; Gawton United, 15*s.*; Great Alfred, 4⅝; Lady Bertha, 21*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.*; Margery, 8⅝ to 8⅞; North Frances, 10, 10¾, 9⅝, 10; Pendeen, 4 to 4⅛; Sortridge Consols, 28*s.* to 30*s.*; South Frances, 250 to 260; St. Day United, 21*s.* 3*d.* to 22*s.*; Vale of Towy, 28*s.* 6*d.*, 29*s.* 6*d.*, 27*s.* 6*d.*, 28*s.* 6*d.*, 28*s.*, 30*s.*; Wheal Basset, 230 to 235; Wh. Edward, 7⅞ to 8; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 13½, 13¾, 13⅜, 14¼, 14¼, 13¾; Wheal Mary Ann, 46½, 46, 46½, 47; Wheal Zion, 13*s.* to 16*s.*

THURSDAY.—Craddock Moor, 40 to 41; East Providence, ⅛ to ¼; East Russell, 4¼ to 4⅜; Fowey Consols, 4 to 4⅛; Great Alfred, 4⅞, 5, 5⅛; Hingston Down, 5¼ to 5⅜; Lady Bertha, 21*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.*; Margery, 8¼; North Basset, 10⅛; North Frances, 10 to 10⅛; North Levant, 3⅜ to 3⅝; Redmoor, 5*s.*; St. Austell Consols, 1⅜ to 1½; South Basset, 8¼, 8½, 8⅜, 9; Tolvadden, 7⅛ to 7⅜; Wheal Grenville, 30*s.*, 31*s.* 6*d.*, 29*s.* 6*d.*; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 13½ to 14.

FRIDAY.—Carn Brea, 50 to 52½; East Basset, 100, 103, 97½, 100⅝, 102½, 105; East Russell, 4¼, 4⅛, 4, 4⅛, 4¼, 4⅜; Hender, 2¾ to 3; Hingston Down, 5¼ to 5⅜; Lady Bertha, 1⅝ to 1¾; North Basset, 16⅝ to 17; North Frances, 10 to 10⅛; North Levant, 3⅜ to 4¼; Par Consols, 21, 22, 20⅝, 21; Pendeen, 3⅝, 4, 4⅛; Redmoor, ⅜ to ½; Rosewarne United, 28 to 30; South Frances, 265 to 275; South Tolgus, 160, 165, 150, 155; Tolvadden, 7 to 7⅛; Vale of Towy, 1⅜, 28*s.*, 1⅛; Wheal Margaret, 66 to 68.

On the Stock Exchange, the following business has been transacted:—

SATURDAY, FEB. 6.—Great South Tolgus, 16; Par Consols, 20 to 20¼; Wheal Edward, 8; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 12; Mariquita, ⅝; United Mexican, 4⅛, 3⅞, 4⅛, 4.

MONDAY.—Par Consols, 20; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 12¾; Dun Mountain Copper, 1; Mariquita, ⅜ to ⅝; Santiago de Cuba, 2¼; United Mexican, 4⅛ to 4¼.

TUESDAY.—Vale of Towy, 1¾; St. John del Rey, 12¼; General Mining Association of Nova Scotia, 16½ to 16⅝; Mariquita, ⅜; United Mexican, 4⅛.——Transactions though not officially marked: Devon Great Consols, 465; South Frances, 230 to 240; Wheal Edward, 8; Great Wheal Alfred, 4½ to 5; Hingston Down, 5½ to 5⅝; East Russell, 3¼ to 3⅜; Great South Tolgus, 16¼ to 16⅜; Vale of Towy, 26*s.* to 28*s.*

WEDNESDAY.—Alfred Consols, 12; Great Wheal Alfred, 4⅜; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 13½; Wheal Mary Ann, 47.

THURSDAY.—East Basset, 99¼; Great Wheal Alfred, 5; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 13¼; Dun Mountain Copper, 1; Mariquita, ⅜.—Transactions though not officially marked: Great Wheal Alfred, 4¾ to 5; Hingston Down, 5½ to 6; East Wheal Russell, 4¼ to 4⅜; Vale of Towy, 27*s.* to 29*s.*; Wheal Mary Ann, 46½ to 47½; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 13¼ to 13⅜; Great South Tolgus, 16¼ to 16⅜; Par Consols, 20 to 21; Providence Mines, 79 to 81; East Basset, 97½ to 102¼; Sortridge Consols, 26*s.* to 29*s.*; Wheal Margaret, 67 to 69; Alfred Consols, 11 to 12; Craddock Moor, 40 to 42; Kelly Bray, 2 to 2⅛; Treweatha, 1¼ to 1⅜; St. Day United, 22*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.* 6*d.*; Wheal Wrey, 4¾.

FRIDAY.—Great Wheal Alfred, 5⅛; North Wheal Basset, 16; Bon Accord Copper, ⅛; St. John del Rey, 12¾; General Mining Association of Nova Scotia, 16⅝.

The writer of the City Article of the *Times* of Wednesday seems now to be adopting precisely the same views regarding the effect of the abundance of money in the market we have so long enforced; he seems perfectly aware that a vast number of new schemes are on the eve of being launched, as soon as the public evince sufficient confidence to once make a commencement, and augurs a rush in favour of any peculiar species of speculation: he too, like us, cautions capitalists to beware of such schemes, and to guard against anything like the excitement a *furor* of this kind naturally and always begets, bringing reaction and ruin in its train. We prefer drawing attention to such stocks as will to a certainty be remunerative to the investors, and conducive to the national welfare; we also caution them to beware of the foreign schemes which are being concocted abroad, and are to be carried out mainly by British capital; like one, the prospectus of which has been issued during the week, in which the whole of the directory are to consist of French gentlemen, and no English; yet, forsooth, the major part of the capital is to be raised in this country—the absence of legitimate home schemes leading to sanguine hopes that this and similar affairs will be favourably received. How much more preferable are our legalised, well known, and substantial interests to any vague untried ideas, or ill-matured projects. The dividends in our home mines, notwithstanding the late depression in the prices of metals, amounted to 57,142*l.* for the month of January alone, with every prospect of increase; the mines, of themselves, never held out more promising hopes of satisfactory returns—indeed, the certainty of advanced quotations for their produce being so fully established, renders investment in these securities at once the most safe and most eligible outlet for money that can be offered or desired.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 4672 tons of ore were sold, realising 30,768*l.* 10*s.* The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 146*l.* 10*s.*; average produce, 6½; average price, 6*l.* 12*s.*; quantity of fine copper, 297 tons 15 cwts. The sale at Truro, on Thursday next, will be 4742 tons.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 995 tons of ore were sold, realising 16,192*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* Of this, Cobre sold 575 tons, for 10,028*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; Garrucha, 205 tons, 1569*l.* 10*s.*; Laxey, 105 tons, 914*l.* 9*s.*; Walwich Bay, 58 tons, 2528*l.* 16*s.*; Almeria, 23 tons, 282*l.* 8*s.*; Bampfylde, 17 tons, 402*l.* 18*s.*; Springbok, 12 tons, 465*l.* From this it will be seen that 122 tons were British, which averaged 10*l.* 16*s.* per ton, the produce being 10½, and the standard 123*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and 873 tons foreign, which averaged 17*l.* 1*s.* per ton, the average produce being 15½, and the standard 121*l.* 5*s.*; consequently, the particulars of the whole sale will be—average produce, 15½; average price, 16*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; average standard, 121*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Two parcels of the Cobre ore, 162 tons, worth 2215*l.* 12*s.*, were bought for the Pocket Nook Company. The sale on March 2 will comprise 1389 tons, from Cuba, Springbok, Namaqua, Ballycuarnuck, Holyford, Seville, Horse Island, Australian, Spanish, Berehaven, Tunckillo, Walwich Bay, Namaqualand, Sydney.

At Liverpool, on Feb. 22, four lots of copper ore (about 322 tons), and three lots of copper regulus (about 227 tons), will be sold by ticketing.

At Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed:—Balance last audit, 894*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; mine costs and merchants' bills, for November, 5872*l.* 10*s.*=6766*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*—Tin and ores sold, less dues, 4099*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 2667*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* The stock of tin unsold amounts to 60 tons, valued at 65*l.* per ton, 3900*l.* (less lord's dues, 162*l.* 10*s.*) 3737*l.* 10*s.*, from which, after deducting the balance as above, there remains 1070*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* in favour of mine.

At the Kelly Bray Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Cumberlege in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of 163*l.* 1*s.* Messrs. Field, Watson, Cumberlege, Mackay, and Richards were re-elected the committee of management, and Messrs. Hallett and Ford auditors. The proceedings, which are fully reported in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and secretary.

At Wheal Cherry meeting, on Feb. 3, the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 469*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* The amount of expenditure, 2293*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, included the purchase and erection of a 24-in. cylinder pumping engine, and the purchase of a 24-inch cylinder whim, with 16 heads of stamps attached. A call of 2*l.* 10*s.* per share was made.

At Holmbush Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Pilcher in the chair), a resolution was passed agreeing to surrender to Mr. Bartlett a portion of the unworked ground. The report of Capt. Taylor, engaged to inspect the mines, was presented, and the proceedings, which are fully detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At North Wheal Robert meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Joseph Procter in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 49*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* The profit on the three months' working was 327*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* A report of the meeting appears in another column.

At Wheal Harriett Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. Dorington in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of 69*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* A call of 2*s.* per share was made. The committee of management were re-elected, and votes of thanks passed to them for past services, as also to the Chairman and secretary. The proceedings are detailed in another column. Some fine specimens from the mine were produced at the meeting, and which are worthy of inspection by those interested.

At Gwydyr Park Mining Company special general meeting, on Monday (Mr. Thompson in the chair), called for the purpose of confirming the forfeiture of all shares in arrear of call, it was agreed that the names of the defaulters be handed over to the creditors to sue them for the debts due by the adventurers. Mr. Webb explained by a plan the present workings of the mine, and was of opinion, from appearances, if any analogy could be drawn, they must have minerals in large quantities when they had driven an additional 30 fms. Some fine specimens were produced.

At Great Wheal Baddern meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. T. Key in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 101*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*; ore sold, 913*l.* 11*s.*; calls received, 47*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*=1061*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 976*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*: leaving balance in favour of mine, 85*l.* 15*s.* Capt. J. Jenkin reported that they sampled about 55 tons of silver-lead ore of good quality during the past two months. The January ores were sold on February 8, and were worth about 42*l.* Their engines are working well, and the water is favourable.

At the Devon and Cornwall United Mines meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Bastard in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 409*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; ore sold and carriage, 891*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*=1301*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*—Cost and sundries, 838*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*: leaving balace in favour of mine, 462*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* Captain T. Nelli reported that they continued to lay open valuable orey ground; and finding their present dressing-floors were not adequate to dress any larger quantities of ore, they have commenced, and are getting on with, new floors as fast as possible; when completed he hoped to further increase the samplings. On Jan. 29 they sampled 241 tons of ore. The committee were re-elected.

At Wheal Emma Extension Company meeting, at the London Tavern, on Monday, resolutions were passed agreeing to the rules of the company for obtaining a lease of the ground in which the present lode is so valuable, and a license for the remaining portion of this extensive sett; for taking London offices for the company; appointing a committee of management; and raising the salary of the manager. [The latest reports received from the mine appear with our weekly reports. The mine will in future be worked under the name of the North Wheal Emma.]

At Brookwood Mine meeting, at the London Tavern, on Monday, a statement of accounts was submitted, and a committee appointed to examine the same. A resolution was also passed for granting to the Wheal Emma Company the use of Brookwood wheel until November next, at a rental of 20 guineas a month, which would enable the Wheal Emma Company to drive east upon their lode, and thereby prove the value of that lode in its approach to Brookwood sett.

At Bwlch Consols Mine meeting, Feb. 4 (Mr. R. J. King-Church in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 392*l.* 9s. 2d.; ore sold, 604*l.* 3s. 4d.; calls received, 387*l.* 19s. 6d.=1384*l.* 12s.—Cost, Sept., Oct., and Nov., 957*l.* 0s. 8d.; merchants' accounts, 137*l.* 13s.; London expenses, &c., 59*l.* 11s. 8d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 230*l.* 6s. 8d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Messrs. Haydon, Parker, King-Church, and Mitchell were appointed the committee of management for the ensuing three months. Capt. R. Northey reported that they had 50 miners and trammers employed, of whom 28 were exploring in driving, sinking, and rising. All the machinery was working well.

At the Clara Silver-Lead Mining Company meeting, on Jan. 29 (Mr. J. Rowlands in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 3034*l.* 15s.; ore sold, 122*l.* 19s. 3d.; loan received, 120*l.*; bills payable, 105*l.* 18s. 3d.; capital in advance, 90*l.*; suspense account (being receipts on forfeited shares), 666*l.* 5s.=4139*l.* 17s. 6d.—Paid former company for plant, 3354*l.* 13s. 1d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 752*l.* 5s. 2d.; loan repaid, 20*l.*: leaving balance in favour of mine, 12*l.* 19s. The liabilities amount to 579*l.* 11s. 9d., to met which there is the balance as above; 119*l.* calls in arrear; 1450 shares, upon which 1*l.* 16s. 6d. can be called; and 550 shares of 4*l.* each unappropriated. A call of 10s. per share was made. The directors and auditor were re-elected. Capts. S. Trevethan, and S. Trevethan, jun., reported upon the prospects of the mine.

At Condurrow Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 131*l.* 17s. 7d.; mine cost and merchants' bills, November and Dec., 2385*l.* 2s. 2d.=2516*l.* 19s. 9d.—Ores sold, 2397*l.* 17s.: leaving balance against the adventurers, 119*l.* 2s. 9d.

At the East Wheal Russell Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. Joseph Procter in the chair), the accounts showed a balance against adventurers of 37*l.* 18s. 4d. In the estimated accounts of liabilities and assets the balance in favour of the company was 202*l.* 9s. 8d. A resolution was passed that the transfer books be closed three days before a general meeting and one day after. The proceedings, which are fully reported in another column, terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At the Rosewarne United Mines meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance from last audit, 579*l.* 15s. 2d.; copper ore sold, 1075*l.* 0s. 5d.=1654*l.* 15s. 7d.—Labour cost, Nov. and Dec., 954*l.* 16s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 152*l.* 5s. 7d.; lord's dues, 59*l.* 14s. 4d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 487*l.* 19s. 5d. Capts. H. Woolcock and E. Carthew reported that the stopes and pitches were producing fair quantities of ore.

Wheal Adams sold and shipped, on Jan. 26, 67 tons 7 cwts. of zinc ore, at 3*l.* per ton; and will sell on Feb. 22, 50 tons (computed) of zinc ore, and 10 tons of lead estimated worth 13*l.* per ton.

Castell Mine has sold 25 tons blende to Messrs. Beeger, at 3*l.* 8s. 6d. per ton.

At the Royal Consolidated Copper Mines of San Fernando (Cuba) Company meeting, Feb. 1 (Mr. Walter Shairp in the chair), the accounts showed—37,000 shares of 10*l.* each, as the purchase-money of the mines, 370,000*l.*; 2000 shares of 10*l.* each allotted to applicants, less arrears, 18,259*l.*; debts owing by the company, 1727*l.* 18s. 8d.=389,977*l.* 18s. 8d.—Estimated value of mines, 370,000*l.*; machinery, mine cost, &c., 18,512*l.* 8s. 8d.; Capt. Gill, for salary paid in advance, 97*l.* 0s. 8d.: leaving balance in favour of company, 1368*l.* 9s. 4d. The report of the directors stated that the promoters of the undertaking had caused a survey of the San Fernando Mines to be made by Prof. Ansted and Capts. Northey and Moyle, the two latter being selected as practical men from the mining districts of Cornwall. The reports of those gentlemen were submitted in the prospectus of the company, and were the chief inducement to enter into the undertaking. Upon the faith of the assertion of Prof. Ansted and Capts. Northey and Moyle, the directors proceeded to call up one-half of the money actually subscribed, and sent a staff out about the end of Feb., 1857. Capt. Gill's first report was of a favourable character; but no sooner had he commenced operations than he abandoned all hope of finding ore, and in the most positive terms declared the previous reports, of having large and rich lodes, to be erroneous. The directors did not, however, think that Capt. Gill's assertions were warranted by the facts detailed in his letter, for the could not easily suppose that a gentleman holding such a position as Prof. Ansted could be utterly mistaken. It was necessary to adopt some decided course, and application was made to Prof. Ansted to state his views upon the matter, when that gentleman expressed complete confidence in the existence of copper lodes. The Professor again proceeded to San Fernando, arriving at the mines on Aug. 27. The directors regret to state that upon this occasion his report was but confirmatory of Capt. Gill's, and the only recommendation the Professor could offer was the outlay of a second 20,000*l.*, to search for ore at a greater depth. The directors, therefore, proposed to take the opinion of shareholders upon the question. Practically the company will be wound-up in a few weeks' time, and it is for consideration whether that winding-up should be fixed, or whether further investigation may be deemed desirable. Reports from Prof. Ansted and Capt. Gill were also read, and were in accordance with the report of the directors, which, with the accounts, were received and adopted. The retiring directors were re-elected, and Mr. J. H. Braund auditor for the ensuing year. The meeting was adjourned *sine die*, with the understanding that the shareholders should be called together as soon as the balance was struck in Cuba and in London.

At the Fort Bowen New Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Capt. Charritie in the chair), the report of Mr. Clemes was read, and a resolution was passed for the directors to adopt measures for winding-up the company as early as possible.

The New Grand Duchy of Baden Mining Company (Münsterthal, near Freiburg) have advices to Feb. 8:—Since last report we have done nothing in the bottom of the old shaft at the Schindler Mine, in consequence of the continued dry weather and severe frost. The surface water has been too little for drawing with the small drawing machine; the principal part of our work has, therefore, been on the new drawing machine, which is being pushed on as fast as possible, and will, I expect, be completed in about a fortnight from this time. The shaftmen are now engaged cutting ground for shaft-rolls, and the fillers and landers are assisting the carpenters on the machine and other surface work. At the Teufelsgrund Mine the lode, on the average, is producing just as last reported. In Louisen level, 6 cwts. of ore per fm.; in Frederick's level, 5 to 6 cwts. per fm.; and in Wilhelm's level, 6 to 7 cwts. per fm.

The Mariquita and New Granada Mining Company have advices from Marmato and Purima Mines to Dec. 19:—At Marmato, the cost for Nov. was $10,660, and the returns $12,353. From Purima no profit or loss account had been received. The despatches from the Santa Ana Mine are to December 31. The cost for November was $11,637; returns, $21,932.

The St. John del Rey Mining Company have advices from Brazil:—

Morro Velho, Dec. 31.—Gold extracted to date, 14·774 oits., from 1167·5 cubic feet of sand (result of 21 days' stamping), yielding 12·65 oits. per cubic foot, and from 5053 6 tons of stone, equal to 2·801 oits. per ton. The produce at the Praia has not been cleaned up in divisions this month, but the total will appear at the end of the month, in the same way as the produce of the arrastres.

REDUCTION DEPARTMENT.—Stamps working 21 days, average 127·74 heads; stamps working 132 heads, average 20·30 days. The different operations have been going on so regularly in this department since my last respects, that no further remark is called for. The statement given above shows that the improvement in the quality of the stone during the first division of the month has been maintained during the second, and will be so, I trust, during the third, and, consequently, a sensible increase in the produce for this month over that for the last.

PRAIA.—As far as the machinery goes, everything has been working well, only some trifling adjustments being required in the side of the Hockin stamps, set to work on the 29th of last month. The other side was immediately put in hand, but cannot be at work before some time in February.

MINE.—In this department, also, there has been nothing to call for very particular remark. At the Cashoeira two wooden pillars have been completed, and the wooden pumps of the plunger No. 1 have been replaced by wrought-iron ones.

The supply of stone has been quite sufficient to bring us well through the holidays so far, and I expect we shall not feel any deficiency, though a good many of the free natives generally do not settle to work again till after Twelfth-day.

The Worthing Gold Mining Company have despatches from their acting manager in Adelaide, speaking most encouragingly of the prospects. At Bremer Mine, Hocking's shaft is turning out well, the lode in north end being about 2 ft. wide, and in south end not quite so large, but containing more ore; the backs are being stoped, and we are preparing to sink the shaft, where there is a good lode going down. In the cross-cut from the engine-shaft a branch of black ore and iron pyrites has been met with. We shall at once commence clearing the old whim-shaft, after which we shall soon be able to make returns to meet all demands. In the 10 fathom level, from old whim-shaft, the lode is driven north 3 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., where there is a good course of black ore standing in the back, from 1 to 2½ ft. wide; the lode in the end disordered, but is productive of some good ore; and in the south end of the shaft there is a branch of rich carbonate of copper, 7 in. wide, making on the footwall; this was not noticed in sinking the shaft. On the junction lode, about 8 fms. north of shaft, we are carrying some good black and grey ore from each end of the workings, showing that the lode is again making ore north of the end driven in the 10. We sampled and weighed during the two months about 35 tons of ore—computed value (say) 10*l.* per ton.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company have issued a statement of accounts to be presented at their usual half-yearly meeting on March 3. The abstract of balances to Dec 3, 1857, show—Money at bankers, 811*l.* 13s. 4d.; copper ore on voyage home, 3133*l.* 12s. 10d.; expenditure in Cuba, home-pay of miners, supplies of stores, &c., 5432*l.* 10s. 3d.; machinery, and live stock account, 2605*l.* 13s. 3d.=11,983*l.* 9s. 8d. Working cash capital account: Amount per last report and account on Feb. 28, 1857, 9477*l.* 18s. 8d.; deduct loss in half-year ending August 31, 1857, 6096*l.* 11s.=3381*l.* 7s. 8d. Due to holders of forfeited shares, 351*l.* 2s. 10d.; bills payable—current acceptances, 3259*l.*; due to sundries, 160*l.* 0s. 3d.; capital in machinery, 2631*l.* 18s. 11d.=11,983*l.* 9s. 8d. The nett proceeds of ore and precipitate for the half-year ending Aug. 31 was 6464*l.* 8s. 5d.

The Peel River Land and Mineral Company have issued the report previous to their half-yearly general meeting, on Feb. 23. The operations of the company for the year 1857 were considered satisfactory. The accounts and returns for the half-year ending June 30 showed sales of stock as follows:—249 rams, 456*l.* 9s. 6d.; 23 wethers, 43*l.* 10s.; 4872 old ewes, 1421*l.* 0s. 10d.=1921*l.* 0s. 4d.; 113 cattle, 453*l.* 12s.; 3 horses, 23*l.*: leaving on hand 54,526 sheep, 3475 cattle, and 222 horses. There had been issued 247 gold licenses, producing 214*l.* 10s. Three-quarter acre town allotments were sold at Nimdie, at 32*l.* per acre. The last advices from the colony are dated Nov. 6; the shearing was nearly completed, and the wool was in rapid course of transmission to Sydney for shipment. The general superintendent reports that he was carrying out his instructions to afford every reasonable facility to the digger in the prosecution of his labours. The following licenses have been issued, quartz or quarry:—August, 30 monthly, 71*l.*; September, 23 monthly. 9 half-monthly, 52*l.* 10s.; October, 50 monthly, 65*l.* A quartz claim, measuring 160 ft. by 20 ft., had been leased for two years, at 30*l.* per annum. In consequence of the great success attending quartz crushing in other parts of Australia, the directors have ordered 5 tons of quartz to be sent home, for the purpose of being properly tested.

The Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamacia have convened a meeting for Friday next. Mr. Tregoning has arrived in the island, and we understand a large quantity of mechinery is in the course of manufacture at the Mold Works, Flintshire, with a view of vigorously prosecuting the mine. Capt. Harpur is now engaged on the mines making every preparation for the machinery, in order that it may be erected with the least possible delay after its arrival. Some interesting drawings, both of the property and the workings, were recently received by Mr. Koch, the secretary, and may be inspected by shareholders at the London office.

At Wheal Jamaica, they are occupied driving the 65 cross-cut. At Geralie and Bardowie, they expect the next shipment will reach at least 70 tons. At Rio Grande and Clarendon of Jamaica they are progressing satisfactorily. At the latter they are making preparations for the machinery sent from this country.

The Madras Railway Company will hold their annual general meeting on Thursday next. Steady progress has been made in the work of construction throughout the line, though, from unforeseen causes, the section between Vellore and Goriattum has not been opened, as was anticipated in the directors' last report. The supply of labour at some points has fallen short of what was expected; and the monsoons of the past year have been so heavy and prolonged as to retard unavoidably the progress of the bridges, and other works in construction. By the latest reports from their officers, the board are given to expect that the line as far as Vaniembady, an important station 120 miles from Madras, will be completed by the end of next year, and to Salem by the middle of next year. Since last report, the length of line open has been increased by about one-fourth, the gross receipts have nearly doubled, while the nett receipts have more than doubled, through the reduction of the working expenses from 55 per cent. in the first quarter to 45·6 per cent. in the last. The most encouraging feature, however, is the marked increase of receipts per mile as the mileage of the line at work increases, a result which the board have no doubt will be experienced still more decidedly as the railway extends into the productive regions of the interior, and the greater length of way offers more inducement to the producer or merchant to avail himself of it. The nett balance of profits from the 15 months' working, applicable to the repayment of interest advanced by the East India Company, is rs. 197,099, or nearly 2 lakhs. After an extended and careful examination of the intervening country, the company's engineers have succeeded in finding a line much more favourable than had been expected for the railway to Cuddapa from Madras. This line, it is understood, has been approved of by the Government. Following the existing railway for the first 42 miles from Madras, it has the recommendation of thus bringing the double traffic on the old line, while the construction of so much new line is saved to the company. The cost of the remaining 117 miles to Cuddapa is estimated at not more than 6000*l.* per mile. The survey of the line to connect Cuddapa with Bellary is now going forward. The board only await the settlement of the contract with the East India Company for this north-west line to proceed to provide materials and commence its construction. Messrs. Walker, Norton, and Arbuthnot will offer themselves for re-election as directors; and Col. J. T. Smith, Mr. James Thompson (the present auditors), and Beattie as candidates for auditors.

The Midland Wagon Company meeting will be held on Friday next, when a report from the directors and statement of accounts will be submitted. At the last half-yearly meeting the directors reported that 2403 wagons were let, 2241 of which were then delivered; the total number of wagons now delivered is 2498, and there are 22 in course of manufacture, making a total of 2520 wagons. The amount due on debentures has been increased during the half-pear by 3815*l.*, which increases the debenture debt to 26,148*l.*; this leaves but 3852*l.* yet to raise to complete the 30,000*l.* authorised in June, 1855; and, as the directors consider it desirable to have the power of issuing the remaining debentures if circumstances warrant it, an extraordinary meeting is called for enabling them to expend in the purchase of wagons the remaining portion of the 50,000*l.* which the company is empowered to borrow. The reserve fund for renewal of wagons is increased by 4937*l.* 4s., raising it to 25,130*l.* 9s. 10d. The balance at credit of revenue to Dec. 31 is 4856*l.* 13s. 9d., out of which the directors recommend that dividends amounting to 2910*l.* 1s. 4d. (10 per cent. on the original, 8 per cent. on the new, and 6 per cent. on the preference shares) should be paid, leaving a nett surplus of 1946*l.* 12s. 5d., of which the directors propose to allocate 1500*l.* to the bonus shares, and to carry 446*l.* 12s. 5d. to the contingent fund. The directors consider the affairs of the company in a satisfactory condition, and the arrears of the rent small. Mr. R. Wright (the auditor) reported that the accounts were correct, and prepared with the secretary's customary care and accuracy. He had also investigated the accounts between Messrs. Adams and Co. and the company since its formation, and considers it unnecessary to report upon the few very trifling difficulties. He calls attention to the extra allowance of 26*l.* to Mr. Griffin (the Birmingham director) for travelling expenses; he thinks it ought to come out of the (six) directors' allowance of 200*l.* per annum; he also thinks their legal business might be conducted more economically.

In the Foreign Mine Share Market, the business done has not been of much importance, and, with a few exceptions, of a downward tendency. Linares have been in slight demand at an advance of 5s., leaving off at 8¾ to 9¼. Pontgibaud are also quoted better—present price 5 to 6. General Mining Association (Nova Scotia) maintain their price at 16¼ to 16¾, but not much doing; Santiago, from 2 to 2¼. St. John del Rey, 12¾ to 13; the advices received yesterday state that there will be a sensible increase in the produce over the last month. United Mexican, during the week, slightly rallied, but left off at 4⅛ to 4⅜. Copiapo, 12 to 13. Worthing, from 3s. to 3s. 6d.; the last report from the mines are considered the best yet received. Other descriptions were quiet.

Our Sheffield correspondent (Mr. George Wilson) reports that there has been a good business done in the mining share market this week. Mill Town have been sold at 3¾, and are now in demand at 4⅛; North Derbyshire at 31s. to 32s.; Peak Forest at 40s. to 41s. prem., with further buyers at the price; Prince of Wales shares are offered at 2⅛, and 2 is bid for them. In local stocks, water shares have been sold at 120, and extensions at 9½ premium, which is a considerable advance on the last sales.

The English and Australian Copper Mining Company have convened the meeting for Feb. 23, and the report will be published a few days before the meeting.

The Welsh Potosi Lead and Copper Mining Company's affairs will be argued before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley on Friday, a petition for winding-up having been presented to the Lord Chancellor by Matthew Lyon, of Stafford, and Thomas Gibbes, of Throgmorton-street.

CAST-STEEL SHIPS.—We have often directed attention to the subject of iron shipbuilding and the various improvements which, from time to time, have taken place; and notwithstanding the many disastrous occurrences frequently arising, there is no question but that the construction of iron ships has, within the last few years, greatly progressed. The Messrs. Laird and Co., of Liverpool, are now engaged in constructing a vessel of homogeneous metal, which is to be placed at the disposition of the great discoverer, Dr. Livingstone, for the purpose of exploring the vast rivers of the South African continent. By this means he will be enabled to traverse the streams and lakes of a tract hitherto unknown to civilised man, and open these hitherto uncultivated and rich regions, where nothing but anarchy and misery have reigned, to the blessings of peace, and that commercial interchange of goods which benefits both consumer and producer, and tends to diffuse plenty and goodwill. Dr. Percy, in one of his lectures delivered this week, stated that the transition is gradual from steel to wrought-iron on the one part, and to pig-iron on the other. We may, therefore, presume that this homogenous metal contains all the properties of cast and wrought-iron without its defects; it is as free from oxidation as steel, at the same time not so brittle. We have received accounts of the loss of several iron vessels during the last six months—the last of these being the *Valdivia*, which broke her back on the rocks and split in two pieces. There is no question but the Board of Trade ought to exercise a greater supervision, and that Lloyd's ought not to grant insurances so easily as they do. So long as this system continues there will be as great defects in iron ships as in wooden ones. We trust that the steel vessel constructed for the great geographer will be found to answer its purpose, and that it may be the precursor of others. A meeting of his friends is held to-day to usher his departure from his native country, and, with them, we wish him a hearty "God Speed."

COMBINED STEAM.—We learn that the result of the experimental trip of the *Avon* to the Brazils, with Wethered's combined steam-engine, has been most satisfactory. Mr. Gribbie, who was selected by the company to which the vessel belongs to test the merits of the invention, reports that the saving of fuel has averaged 25 per cent., whilst one knot per hour has been added to the speed of the vessel.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The Traffic Returns of the Railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Feb. 6, amounted to 384,280*l.*, and for the corresponding week of 1857 to 383,470*l.*, showing a decrease of 810*l.* The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 159,644*l.*; and for the corresponding week of last year to 160,618*l.*, showing a decrease of 974*l.*

The decrease on the Eastern Counties amounted to 274*l.*; on the London and North-Western, to 3751*l.*; and on the London, Brighton and South Coast to 354*l.*; and on the London and South Western, to 791*l.*: total, 5170*l.* But from this must be deducted 2698*l.*, the increase on the Great Northern; 582*l.* on the Great Western; 87*l.* on the London and Blackwall; and 829*l.* on the South-Eastern; together, 4196*l.*: leaving the decrease as above, 974*l.*

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 224,636*l.*, and for the corresponding period of 1857 to 222,852*l.*, showing a increase of 1784*l.* in the receipts of those lines, which, added to the decrease on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase 810*l.*, as compared with the corresponding week of 1857.

COMPOSITION FOR COATING IRON SHIPS.—Mr. E. B. Olofson, of Cologne, proposes in painting iron ships to employ rich crystal plumbago, reduced to powder, and heated in metal pots, with one-third its weight of boiled linseed oil, until the colour changes from black to grey—a little sulphur is sometimes added—mixed with from 4 to 8 per cent. of a compound of powdered white marble ground in linseed oil. For coarser pigments anthracite is employed instead of plumbago. Iron is coated with it to prevent oxidation.

SUSPENDING TELEGRAPH WIRES.—Mr. William Pole, Birdcage-walk, proposes to supersede the use of wooden poles by employing a tubular tripod, bound together at the upper end by a collar; a cross piece of the ordinary construction, fixed to the top by any suitable means, and the common insulator for supporting the wire is used. The support is not necessarily a tripod, the improvement being the use of iron tube in place of wooden poles.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 5th February.			
Wheal Wrey Consols	42	£18 15 6	R. Michell and Son.
Sold on the 8th February.			
Foxdale	100	15 8 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Vale of Towy	47	14 2 6	Panther Company.
ditto	8	13 0 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	6	12 7 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	17	9 0 0	Panther Company.
Ticketing at the King's Head Hotel, Holywell, 11th February.			
Maesyrerwddu (Talargoch)	17½	14 9 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Coetia Llys (Talargoch)	62⅛	15 17 6	ditto
Talacre	6	15 0 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Deep Level	46	13 16 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	4	17 10 6	A. Eyton.
Bodelwyddan	9	14 12 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Holywell Level	9	15 17 6	ditto
Brynford Hall	18	14 6 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	2	17 12 6	A. Eyton.
Rhosesmor	15	15 2 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 30th January.				
Pedn-an-drea United	3 10 2 10	£71 7 6	£ 251 18	3—Bissoe Co.
ditto	6 14 3 8	66 15 6	449 19	3— ditto
ditto	2 1 2 20	49 0 0	102 2	3— ditto
Sold on the 1st February.				
St. Austell Consols	11 14 2 0	62 10 0	732 16	3—Enthoven.
ditto	0 5 3 14	51 0 0	14 19	8— ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled January 20, 1857, and sold at Swansea February 9, 1858.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	82*	13⅜	£13 16 0	Garrucha	21	12¼	£11 15 0
ditto	81	12⅝	13 11 0	ditto	20	11⅞	11 13
ditto	80*	12⅞	13 11 0	ditto	5	10⅛	10 8 0
ditto	79	13⅛	13 10 6	ditto	3	4⅝	4 9 0
ditto	78	13⅞	14 3 6	ditto	2	33	36 2 0
ditto	76	12⅝	13 9 0	ditto	1	10⅛	9 15 0
ditto	39	21⅝	23 8 0	Laxey	58	8⅞	9 0 0
ditto	38	21⅞	23 8 0	ditto	47	8⅝	8 7 0
ditto	12	70⅛	78 4 0	Walwich Bay	58	37⅛	43 12 0
ditto	10	69½	77 18 6	Almeria	20	9	9 7 0
Garrucha	50	6⅛	5 7 6	ditto	3	30⅛	31 16 0
ditto	43	6⅛	5 10 0	Bampfylde	17	21⅞	23 14 0
ditto	33	4⅞	4 15 0	Springbok	12	33½	38 15 0
ditto	22	11⅛	11 10 0				

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	575	£10028 18 6	Almeria	23	£ 282 8 0
Garrucha	205	1569 11 0	Bampfylde	17	402 18 0
Laxey	105	914 9 0	Springbok	12	465 0 0
Walwich Bay	58	2528 16 0			

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Freeman and Co.	243	£3313 3 0
P. Grenfell and Sons	207 1-6	1601 6 1
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	79	1115 8 0
Vivian and Sons	107[illegible]	1137 13 4
Williams, Foster, and Co.	143[illegible]	3948 12 4
Mines Royal Company	76	1022 4 0
British and Foreign Copper Company	99	3519 9 0
F. Bankart	39½	534 4 9
Total	995	£16,192 0 6

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, March 2.—Cuba 516—Springbok 440—Namaqua 168—Ballycuarnuck 30—Holyford 46—Seville 19—Horse Island 16—Australian 17—Spanish 7—Berehaven 71—Tunckillo 34—Walwich Bay 18—Namaqualand 6—Sydney 3.—Total, 1389 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	10⅛	£10 16 0	£123 17 6
Foreign	15 15-16	17 1 0	121 5 0
Sale	15⅛	£16 5 6	£121 9 6

Totals—British, 122; Foreign, 873=995 tons (21-cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	11⅞	£10 15 6	£109 15 6
Foreign	25⅛	23 12 0	102 6 6
Sale	24 3-16	£22 11 6	£102 4 6

Totals—British, 97; Foreign, 1112=1209 tons (21-cwts.)

* Purchased for Pocket Nook Company.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled January 27, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, February 11.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Carn Brea	79	£0 16 6	Par Consols	56	£5 2 0
ditto	69	5 5 6	United Mines	100	4 6 0
ditto	59	2 16 6	ditto	90	6 17 6
ditto	57	3 7 0	ditto	54	2 0 6
ditto	56	5 3 0	ditto	37	2 6 6
ditto	49	7 9 0	Great Wheal Alfred	83	5 7 0
ditto	45	3 10 6	ditto	54	4 12 0
ditto	42	1 15 6	ditto	88	6 2 6
ditto	40	6 13 0	ditto	20	2 6 6
ditto	39	12 7 0	ditto	10	12 7 6
ditto	28	3 3 0	Levant	64	5 4 6
ditto	2	28 6 6	ditto	63	0 19 0
West Wheal Basset	101	5 1 6	ditto	18	19 2 0
ditto	92	4 12 6	ditto	15	9 14 0
ditto	88	6 17 0	ditto	2	34 0 6
ditto	72	5 2 6	Botallack	52	8 1 0
ditto	58	7 18 0	ditto	45	8 10 6
ditto	56	10 2 6	ditto	15	8 6 6
ditto	41	6 2 6	South Crenver	68	2 15 0
ditto	31	4 1 0	ditto	29	7 4 6
ditto	22	12 7 6	Rosewarne United	44	8 15 6
Wheal Buller	115	2 8 6	ditto	34	6 4 6
ditto	96	4 17 0	ditto	17	9 9 0
ditto	64	7 16 0	Wheal Bray	90	3 3 6
ditto	57	11 11 6	Wheal Trebarvah	45	5 12 6
ditto	51	23 0 0	ditto	43	8 7 0
ditto	49	3 13 6	Duke of Cornwall	56	5 3 0
ditto	26	3 12 6	ditto	25	3 9 0
Great South Tolgus	72	5 4 0	Wheal Charlotte	46	8 15 6
ditto	71	5 19 0	ditto	14	4 3 6
ditto	69	6 10 6	ditto	12	11 8 6
ditto	64	14 7 6	Wheal Tehidy	63	9 6 0
ditto	43	5 6 0	Wheal Anna	39	6 17 6
ditto	41	3 19 6	ditto	24	3 0 0
Alfred Consols	83	7 18 6	East Alfred Consols	28	4 15 6
ditto	43	15 3 0	ditto	25	11 16 0
ditto	36	1 17 0	West Fowey Consols	52	10 5 0
ditto	21	4 3 0	Treloweth	35	6 8 0
Nanspusker	61	9 9 6	ditto	13	20 16 6
ditto	47	8 17 0	Carvannall	29	12 11 0
ditto	26	3 4 6	ditto	16	3 2 6
ditto	22	1 1 0	East Rosewarne	21	4 15 0
North Wheal Basset	61	6 15 0	ditto	20	13 15 6
ditto	52	4 15 6	Kenneggy	25	4 16 6
ditto	50	4 4 6	ditto	16	5 11 0
ditto	47	5 7 6	Camborne Consols	18	5 9 6
ditto	31	7 17 0	ditto	17	13 4 0
ditto	30	6 10 0	St. Aubyn and Grylls	17	8 14 6
ditto	25	4 15 6	ditto	11	6 7 6
ditto	18	14 11 0	Halamanning	12	10 14 6
Par Consols	78	8 15 6	ditto	11	4 12 6
ditto	77	13 7 6	Wheal Grylls	7	3 4 6
ditto	76	10 11 6	Wheal Guskus	6	4 17 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Carn Brea	565	£2565 18 0	Duke of Cornwall	81	£ 374 13 0
West Wheal Basset	561	3584 0 0	Wheal Charlotte	72	599 4 0
Wheal Buller	458	3350 15 6	Wheal Tehidy	63	585 18 0
Great South Tolgus	360	2557 19 0	Wheal Anna	63	340 2 6
Alfred Consols… Nanspusker…	339	2563 17 0	East Alfred Cons.	53	428 14 0
			West Fowey Cons.	52	533 0 0
North Wh. Basset	314	1943 11 0	Treloweth	48	494 14 6
Par Consols	287	2803 12 6	Carvannall	45	413 19 0
United Mines	281	1244 2 6	East Rosewarne	41	375 5 0
Great Wheal Alfred	205	1095 9 0	Kenneggy	41	209 8 6
Levant	162	951 12 0	Camborne Consols	35	322 19 0
Botallack	112	927 2 0	St. Aubyn & Grylls	28	218 9 0
South Crenver	97	396 10 6	Halamanning	23	179 11 6
Rosewarne United	95	758 8 0	Wheal Grylls	7	22 11 6
Wheal Bray	90	285 15 0	Wheal Guskus	6	29 5 0
Wheal Trebarvah	88	612 3 6			

Average Standard £146 10 0 | Average Produce 6⅜

Average Price per ton £6 12 0

Quantity of Ore 4672 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 297 tons 15 cwts.

Amount of Money £30,768 10 0

LAST SALE.—Average Standard £140 14 0.—Average Produce 7

Standard of corresponding sale last month, 126*l.* 8s.—Produce 6½.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	203½	£1316 12 9
Vivian and Sons	848	5677 12 4
Freeman and Co.	358	2389 11 6
Grenfell and Sons	467½	3130 17 3
Crown Copper Company	36	187 4 0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	538	2200 15 1
Williams, Foster, and Co.	1025	8009 6 4
Mason and Elkington	590½	3735 5 6
F. Bankart	78	539 11 0
Copper Miners' Company	327½	2677 16 9
C. Lambert	200	905 17 6
Total	4672	£30,768 10 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols 1986—Phœnix Mines 411—West Caradon 325—Marke Valley 299—Devon and Cornwall United 241—North Wheal Robert 232—Bedford United 213—Holmbush 201—Wheal Edward 171—Sortridge Consols 149—Wh. Arthur 137—Kelly Bray 111—Wheal Friendship 98—Great Sheba Consols 88—Tavy Consols 43—Wheal Crebor 20—Hawkmoor 17.—Total, 4742 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—United Mines 700—Fowey Consols 423—South Caradon 406—West Damsel 336—Tresavean 286—South Crinnis 138—East Tolgus 78—Grambler and St. Aubyn 66—Tretoil 60—Wheal Comfort 46—Creegbrawse 40.—Total, 2579 tons.

SECOND SALE IN FEBRUARY.

Years.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake cop.
1849	2145	9	£11,819 1 0	£ 91 16 0	£61 5 0	£79 10
1850	2408	8½	14,855 1 0	110 6 0	76 6 0	88 10
1851	3240	7⅞	16,886 18 0	100 17 0	66 1 0	84 0
1852	3951	7⅜	22,377 15 0	109 19 0	74 1 0	88 10
1853	3495	6⅝	27,205 12 0	157 17 0	116 13 0	126 0
1854	4749	6¼	33,814 13 0	149 2 0	106 15 0	126 0
1855	4469	6⅞	30,105 17 6	139 4 0	98 17 0	126 0
1856	4924	6⅞	32,581 8 0	135 13 0	95 16 0	126 0
1857	4836	6⅞	36,172 15 6	154 10 0	112 18 0	135 0

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

COKE FOR SMITHY FIRES.—I observe a paragraph in last week's Journal respecting the use of coke in lieu of slack in smithies—thus preventing the emission of smoke. In an extensive works, with which I am acquainted, coke has been used for years past, but in proportion of two-thirds to one of slack; the latter ingredient giving a liveliness and an increase of heat to the fire, and, as a consequence, saving time in rendering the iron fit for the anvil.—S. L. UPTON: *Erskine-street, Hulme.*

EGGAIR LLEE MINE.—You are ever ready to point out abuse, and to afford your aid to patient but ill-used people. I was a considerable holder in the former company of the Eggair Llee Mine. You will remember that the property was sold, years ago, to the present company; the secretory then told us that after all liabilities were paid there would remain for the proprietors some 10s. per share, which would be returned in about a month. Had a call of 10s. been required, it would doubtless have been quickly enforced, and high principles of honour would have dictated a speedy return of the scanty surplus. There was, indeed, some little disagreement among the committee, but nothing which a couple of independent and trustworthy men might not quickly have adjusted. Nothing has yet been returned. Justice to suffering shareholders is greatly needed here, and if your kindness will permit the insertion of these few lines in your well read Journal, they will meet the eye of those who have been trusted, and perhaps bring some explanation, to the comfort of—A SHAREHOLDER.

OLD TREBURGET.—I noticed in your valuable Journal of Jan. 23 some questions respecting Old Treburget, and as no one has replied to them I beg to give your correspondent all the information I can, and am only glad to find that there is some person beside myself that feels interested in this most valuable mining property. The first outlay (before the mine became a dividend one) was very small, as there were rich discoveries made very near the surface. It was worked under the superintendence of Capt. Ennor for 14 years, during which time the proprietor of the land received upwards of 15,000*l.* in dues, and, using Capt. Ennor's own words, as in your Journal not long since, "returned tens of thousands of pounds to the adventurers in dividends. There are two men now working on the mine, above the 16 fm. level, and paying well. They sampled about 18 tons of gossan above a month since, realising 6*l.* 10s. per ton, and about 6 tons of rich lead. And as there are hundreds of fathoms of this lode yet unexplored, I do not hesitate in saying, as I have heard many first-rate miners say, that I believe Old Treburget to be one of the best speculations in the county. There is an engine-shaft, which has been very recently well timbered, and I hope ere long I shall see a steam-engine again on the mine.—MINE AGENT.

THE ROTATING BUDDLE.—I am much pleased that my letter has been the means of eliciting a communication on the merits of a rotating buddle from "A Mine Agent," and should be much more so if any letter of mine should be the cause of a visit from him or any other mine agent to our mine, to see the operations of the buddle in question. With reference to Mr. Zenner's remarks, I beg to support what he has said, with the exception of the cost of the machine. A buddle can be made for 25*l.*, exclusive of water-wheel, and I think if "A Mine Agent," or any other person, provided he know anything about washing apparatus, were to see the buddle at work he would be in a similar position to myself, and would to the utmost of his power support Mr. Zenner with his patronage and good will. If any person is desirous of obtaining further information, I shall be glad to answer all reasonable questions, whether privately or through the medium of your Journal.—W. JEFFERY: *Driggith Mines, Feb. 8.*

MANGANESE ORE.—I should feel obliged if any of your readers could inform me the price per ton of an average quality of the above ore, and where marketable at present.—O. H. R.: *Aberdovey.*

REDUCTION OF POOR COPPER ORES.—The Norwegian process of Bergmaster Sinding was published in the Journal of March 7, 1857. Messrs. Reid and O'Neil's process, as well as that of Twista, have been likewise described, but we are not aware that hitherto they have practically been carried into effect.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION—"An Old Subscriber" (Devonport).—The following will explain the Spanish mining terms respecting weights, which appear in the reports inserted in the Journal:—A quintal is 100 lbs.; an arroba one-fourth of a quintal, or 25 lbs.; a carga, 350 lbs.; a monton, 3200 lbs., or 32 quintals; a mare, 8 ozs. of silver, or 8½. With regard to measure, a vara is a Spanish yard, or 33 in. It has been suggested at some of the public meetings of the association that it would be far preferable to use English terms.

L'AIGLE D'OR MINING COMPANY.—During the mania of 1851-52, this company had offices in Austinfriars. One meeting was held, at which reporters were not admitted. Like all the other gold mining adventures, there are no results, and whatever capital has been sunk may be considered as irrotrievably lost.

WHEAL SAMSON.—Being a subscriber to your valuable Journal, and unfortunately a shareholder in Wheal Samson, I have noticed three letters in your correspondents' list, in two of which I most fully coincide; the third, "An Old Subscriber," I consider as coming from parties suspected of sinister motives, as I cannot conceive how any one having a stake in the mine, and knowing its present results, could write so coolly, and attempt to justify its management. If it were not so, I should suppose he would be as sharp in looking after his £ s. d. as any of us. The most flattering results were placed before us. Mr. Godefroy was to transmute, and we were to have an El Dorado; when all at once we are recommended to work the mine in a legitimate manner, independently of Mr. Godefroy's process, and that at a time when we are led to believe that he has perfected his plans. Has there been a split between him and the directors, of which the shareholders are not aware!—INQUIRER.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes)—"An Old Subscriber" (Bedford).—Mr. Odell is Chairman of the committee: the other members are Messrs. Laing, Cheston Cheston, and Reece. The information required by our correspondent can be obtained upon application to Mr. Edward King, the secretary, at the London offices of the company, Austinfriars. The reason for a detailed report not appearing in the Journal is owing to our reporter being invariably refused admission to the meetings, through the dictation of the committee of management.

EAST PROVIDENCE MINE.—"Investor" (Leeds).—This mine adjoins the Providence Mine to the east, and is upon the same lodes. The prospects are generally reported to be very good.

PENDERN CONSOLS.—Capt. Wm. Eddy and Capt. Michael Michell, of the Great Wheal Alfred, say there is a good course of ore in the mine, and 40 tons dressed for market. Capt. Richard Hollow states that the mine is poor, and very little ore at surface. Why not set the matter right by sampling, now that the standard is good? Then we shall know whose report is correct, as we ought to have something for 20,000*l.*—A SHAREHOLDER.

PAR CONSOLS.—I beg to correct an error in Mr. Lelean's remarks, in your last Journal, which is calculated to mislead shareholders, and others, in Par Consols Mine. The tin in stock, instead of being 140 tons, should be 140 tons.—W. C. FOULKES.

QUARTZ REDUCTION COMPANY.—I stated that this company ought to have issued their report previous to the meeting; coming as it did, we were all taken aback. What is the use of the directors adjourning the meeting for four months? It would be a greater satisfaction to all parties concerned if the property were wound up at once.—CLERICUS: *Bromley.*

GEOLOGY AND MINING.—Supposing crystalline rocks to be the igneous products of very remote geological periods, we are, by all observable facts, naturally led to infer that those rocks, ever since their creation, must have been, and still are, subject to the action of various, partly known, partly as yet unknown, agencies and forces; hence those who sincerely wish the real advancement of science should make a close practical observation and thorough investigation of all the phenomena which are connected with those rocks their principal aim, discarding all prejudicial speculations. As the supposition that all the substances which compose our globe existed originally in a gaseous state appears to coincide with that which assumes a chaotic fluid,—in so far as the latter would only represent a certain stage of the progress of consolidation (from a gaseous passing through a liquid into a solid state), —so all other apparently antagonistic Neptunic and Plutonic views will, in the course of time, be gradually melted into one harmonious whole, by either having assigned to it its proper defined place.—JULIUS.

AUSTRALIAN CORDILLERA.—The promoters of this company were Mr. Wm. Sinclair Trotter and Mr. Edward Callow, of Joyce Green, Dartford. The secretary was Mr. Warwick Hunt, of Plymouth. The company has long since been dissolved. Mr. W. S. Trotter is now secretary of the Chancellorsville Freehold.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—"Extortioner" is at a loss for a reason for the insertion of my two letters on the subject of his charges for plan and section of this mine. It is this—my aversion to unfair dealing in every branch of business. I know the charge is unfair, having myself had to pay for more maps, &c., than he ever did in Cornwall. Although I did not advert to the section, I knew that it was done, and in my calculation I allowed for it. He says that he kept up the plan, &c., for six months. Well, say six months at 21s. (which he now receives for that work), 6*l.* 6s.; paper, 3*l.*; one day underground, 2*l.* 2s.; one day drawing plan, 1*l.* 1s.; one day drawing section, 1*l.* 1s.=13*l.* 10s. "Extortioner" charged 21*l.*—7*l.* 10s. too much! I do not know why the purser paid him so much beyond what he usually paid for plans, for I am informed his habit is to err on the other side, by paying too little. —AN AGENT.

CHOLLACOTT CONSOLS.—Our Tavistock correspondent is in error; no such proceeding as that imagined could possibly have occurred, and any assertion to the contrary can be safely contradicted.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.—Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie is now in Paris. The majority of the shareholders here trust that either a satisfactory arrangement may be made with Senor de Grimaldi, or legal proceedings undertaken to put them in possession of their property.—R. G. M.

CHANCELLORSVILLE FREEHOLD MINING COMPANY.—At length one of the officials has spoken. Mr. Josiah Harris states he has treated 30 or 40 tons of Welsh ore, and obtained upwards of 1 oz. of gold in every ton, the cost of reducing not being more than 20s. per ton. In the *Mining Journal* of June 20, 1857, I find Mr. Warington Smyth states that in Hungary, if they obtain 4 ozs. of gold from 50 tons, it leaves a profit. In the same Journal, of June 27, Mr. William Sinclair Trotter advertises that the company are willing to reduce other ores, which will not interfere with the reduction of their own. I wish to ask that gentleman what has become of the stuff or stones which he advertised in 1855 had been received from America? Surely, some explanation is due to those who have advanced their money, on the faith of statements which were put forward with all appearance of truthfulness. This seems to be a second edition of the Australian Cordillera.—H. F.

CLEW BAY MINING COMPANY.—The late Mr. John Duncan, of Eastern Counties notoriety, was connected with this company. The offices were in Winchester-street, but are now removed. The present address is not known.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—In my letter, in your last Journal, I stated that the difference of measurement between "callipre measure" and "Custom House measure" was from 20 to 25 per cent. That this may not mislead, I should have said that this difference exists in the measurement of Norway timber—a description of timber which these mines chiefly consume, as it is best suited for underground purposes, being more durable.—ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—The letters which have lately appeared in your valuable Journal relating to these mines have been the occasion of my making enquiries on the subjects therein brought forward. I find that the recognised agent of a supplier's firm is in charge of the mines, and that a breakage of considerable importance immediately occurred. Perhaps "there is nothing in it." I only hope we shall have no accident with our machinery. This agent was placed in charge, as I understand, by the Committee of Investigation; upon what authority I know not. This I do know, however, that we shareholders will hold them responsible for any acts committed by them or their agents. A Committee of Investigation, who attend to their duties impartially, is of an advantage, but no "Committee of Destruction" for me. The system of impartiality upon which this committee have conducted their enquiries is shown in their report and your last leading article! As it is of such vital consequence at this present critical juncture, when proceedings are being taken for the recovery of calls, the value of the mine should be properly and fairly reported, that the shareholders' property may have its real value represented, Capt. Michael W. Martyn, in his last report of these mines, significantly winds up by the following sentence:—"Captain Bryant reports that since Jan. 11 the forking of the water had been greatly retarded by breakages of the machinery." Perhaps "there is nothing in it" either; but I wonder who are buyers of shares, as we are now about reaching the goal for which we started?—A LOCAL SHAREHOLDER.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—I am much pleased with the remarks by "Another Shareholder," in your last Journal. He has hit the right nail on the head, when he cautions the adventurers against the proposal to place the effective management of the mine in a local committee, who would infallibly consist of suppliers, or their nominees. Let him resist this proposal manfully; he shall not want support. A committee of suppliers, indeed, to check their own supplies! Why, as an old friend of mine said when he heard of it, "the mine would die of 'consumption,' beyond a doubt." As to the Committee of Investigation, so called, I have ascertained that if they did not enquire into the great items of the expenditure on the mine, it was not because their attention was not called to them. I have seen an elaborate plan of enquiry which was submitted to the committee, and I understand that detailed analyses of cost had been prepared to facilitate this enquiry; why it was declined, perhaps the Committee of Investigation will explain. In proof of what I assert, I select a few of the heads of enquiry proposed:—1. What has the past expenditure of the company been on Wheal Vor, on Wheal Metal, on Truscman's, and other lodes?—2. How much of this has been for machinery or pitwork? —3. How much for surface work?—4. How much for ordinary mining operations? —5. How much for forking and making available the old works; and of this how much for labour, how much for materials?—6. Has the cost of materials and machinery been reasonable?—9. Has the rate of wages been excessive in any, and what, particulars?—10. Has there been any unnecessary expenditure on machinery or materials? &c. A careful enquiry into such points as these would have entitled the committee to the thanks they have received. I trust that the advice of your correspondent, to examine the practice of such mines as the Devon Great Consols, will be followed. Surely some of the present committee of management would undertake such an enquiry; if not, the adventurers ought to find out those who will. —FAIR PLAY.

SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Trübner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there.

GEOLOGY AND MINING—No. II.—Will Mr. Bergmann oblige me by indicating the book which he characterises as "our greatest national work," or does he refer to a foreign publication? The quotation reads like Linnæus modernised.—J. MUSHET.

ASHBURTON UNITED MINES.—Mr. Croker will find a letter on this undertaking in another column; his communication shall not be lost sight of.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 13, 1858.

By persons who are generally supposed to be so shrewd and attentive to their own interest as the Cornish, we hardly expected to have a realisation of the proverb, "A man's worst enemy is among his own household;" but such is the case in the odious MINES RATING BILL, now again and timely and uselessly thrust before public notice by Mr. KENDALL, one of the Members for East Cornwall. This hobby of the honourable gentleman could scarcely have been brought forward at a more unfavourable juncture; we had hoped the difficulties and discouragements Cornish mining has latterly passed through would have sufficed to prevent any opening up a subject which would in any way have a tendency to retard the confidence and progress towards prosperity now so happily and auspiciously dawning; but it appears not to be the case. If once an engrossing idea possess a man's soul, be it right or wrong, it must be carried out: some such hallucination, we would fain believe, has befallen the otherwise amiable and deservedly respected gentleman; but this *cacoethes* goes far to stultify any generous feelings his otherwise valuable abilities may have engendered.

It appears that the mass of evidence formerly adduced, at so great waste of time, trouble, and expense, and ending as it did, was no reason to the member; the undisguised and undoubted disfavour of the measure amongst miners was no check; and the convincing proofs of every day so fully demonstrating the error of his arguments, as in the case of Wheal Rose, where, instead of the stoppage of a great mine impoverishing the parish by swamping it with paupers, the very reverse is the case, the very farmers themselves looking on it as a misfortune for them to so much labour and capital—the sinews of consumption—should be withdrawn from amongst them. Whatever Mr. KENDALL'S experience may be, we know these to be facts, having lately been amongst them, and ascertained the feelings of agriculturists on the subject. The more we consider the measure the more fraught do we see it with injury to practical mining interests; we, therefore, hope measures will be taken, as our Cornwall correspondent suggested, to now carefully watch its progress in every stage, and endeavour to prevent any steps being taken which may militate against the industrial well being of mining, or tend to disturb or retard the progress now confessedly apparent, and which promises to place British mining in an unprecedented state of popularity and prosperity. This is materially a lord's question as well as a miner's; for unnecessary difficulties be placed in the way, capital will assuredly be diverted to more favourable localities. Landholders should also be extremely cautious how their present grants and leases will be affected; fancy we see many grievances, lawsuits, and discontents "looming in the distance" if the unpalatable measure be carried. However, as Mr. KENDALL has notified his intention of allowing a proper time for considering to intervene between the first and second readings of the bill, we refrain from prejudging its merits; we shall, nevertheless, regard it with a jealous eye, and watch its every stage. With this view we shall be glad to obtain any sound practical views on the subject, and be ready to offer any assistance in our power which may be deemed desirable to forward the object in view: it is one of vital importance to the inhabitants of the counties of Devon and Cornwall, who to the Member for East Cornwall may justly cry "Heaven save us from our friends."

In another column we give the promised abstract of the documentary evidence respecting the GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES. It is a clear history of the company from its formation up to the present day. As regards the properties, and the appropriation of the moneys paid for them more particularly as regards Wheal Metal, which was a subsequent purchase, and did not form part of the license or leases made over to the company by Messrs. CREASE, according to the conditions of the prospectus, there is little room for further comment at the present moment, after the remarks of last week, but it is necessary to draw special attention to points connected with Wheal Metal, as it is clear that a misconception thereof engendered the animus of the report of the committee of investigation, and led many of the speakers at the general meeting into error. The peculiarity of the terms of the original lease of old Wheal Vor United Mines has assisted, no doubt, in conveying this wrong impression to the shareholders generally. In that document it is true that Wheal Metal was included, and stood as No. 2, the lease being divided into three parts. It is equally true that the clauses provided that the cessation of work on other terms of forfeiture of one part did not invalidate the tenure of the remainder, and applied solely to such portions of the lease as came under forfeiture. The sequel was, that the portions 1 and 3 reverted to the landlords, and No. 2 continued as an intact company, known as Wheal Metal. Of Nos. 1 and 3 Messrs. CREASE became possessed, by license to take-note, upon which the present Wheal Vor Company was constituted, and for which a consideration was paid to Messrs. CREASE, clearly and openly stated in the prospectus.

Subsequently the Messrs. CREASE proceeded to obtain possession of No. 2, or Wheal Metal, and which they ultimately effected by the purchase of the shares, at various prices, from the many different holders through Mr. HILL, a solicitor, at Helstone, who received a special fee of 500*l.* for his services, we presume, as a mining broker. For this purpose 8000*l.* was lent by Mr. VANSITTART to Messrs. CREASE, of which more than 7000*l.* went into the hands of Mr. HILL, and under 200*l.* to the pecuniary benefit to Messrs. CREASE, and Mr. NEALE had no interest whatever in the matter. The sum charged to the company for this property was 8500*l.*, but the additional 500*l.* was in consideration of Mr. VANSITTART'S consent to receive repayment of his advance by instalments and at periods as the circumstances of the company would admit; indeed, as the property was his, he was at liberty to ask his own price.

These points are so clearly explained by the documentary evidence they must be transparent to all who will read impartially. Bustle enough has certainly been made for some time past about Wheal Metal, but the mountain in labour has only brought forth a mouse. Messrs. CREASE disbursed within a trifle the whole of the 8000*l.* received by them, whether it was judicious to burden the company with such a heavy unusual charge as 500*l.* for any individual services, we very much doubt, and here we consider Messrs. CREASE in fault. Of the original purchase money we spoke in a former article, and still contend that where the amount is candidly declared on the face of the prospectus, whether it be millions, thousands, or hundreds, the recipients cannot be charged with dishonesty or misrepresentation; but the shareholders themselves are alone to blame for entering into engagements which, when times become adverse, they designate exorbitant charges, if not fraud.

In another column we publish *in extenso* the important judgment delivered by his Honour the Master of the Rolls, in the case of WILLIS *v.* PAGE, which was a bill filed against the managing directors of the projected MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY, praying for an account of the receipts and disbursements by them. The defendants, or greater part of them, had the management of its affairs, and the control of its funds, and some executed the subscribers' agreement and parliamentary contract for 300 shares each, though they did not, as was in evidence, and, indeed, by them admitted, pay any sum whatever in respect of such shares; but who borrowed from Messrs. GLYN and Co. a sum of 8*l.* and upwards, to be enabled to make the required deposit to comply with the standing orders of the House of Lords. The amount so borrowed was paid back to Messrs. GLYN and Co. out of the assets of the company. It on the part of the plaintiffs it was contended (and in this view his Honour concurred) the directors ought to bring into account the amount of additional shares they subscribed for, to be distributed *pro rata* among outstanding shareholders. The decree intimated to be given by his Honour when the other parties referred to in the judgment are brought before Court, on amendment, is that which is prayed for in the bill—viz., an account of all the receipts, and all disbursements, properly made, and

balance there may be to distribute *pro rata*; and thus the managing directors be made to contribute to all expenses incurred by the failure of the project in every respect with all the ordinary shareholders, and that there be no preference or partiality.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS—PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Much attention has been drawn of late to various means which have been proposed for preventing accidents from "overwinding," or "pulleying." It may tend to the more general adoption of a simple and inexpensive arrangement for this purpose if you will be good enough to give it publicity in your Journal, that all apparatus which is complicated, or has to be frequently attended to, should be avoided. The mode I have proposed, is to bolt two strong pieces of timber across the pit frame, below the pulley or sheave, for the ascending cage to strike square against, instead of running against the pulley, and throwing the men out, as is generally the case. The rope either breaks or the engine is brought to a stand. To ease the shock the guides are brought rather closer together at the top, and strengthened by transverse timbers, which bend slightly as the cage enters the contracted part, as into a break. The cage would probably be sustained after the breaking of the rope by the pressure of the guides alone; but to prevent any possibility of the cage falling back into the pit, two pieces of wood should work on pins passing through the guides, in the same manner as ordinary fans for receiving the cage at the top of the pit, but with this difference—that they would be self-acting. They should be placed above the point to which the cage ascends in ordinary work. The cage would have to be released from its position by unscrewing one of the transverse bearers of the guides, and the engineman would be effectually detected. The colliers should be cautioned never to jump out of the cage, as in attempting to save themselves they sometimes fall down the shaft. Half a dozen pieces of timber and a score of common bolts are all the materials required for this apparatus.

I am tempted also to describe to you a simple kind of Subterranean Barometer for fire-damp mines, which will indicate with much greater delicacy than an ordinary barometer the expansion or contraction of the fire-damp in the goafs, or old workings. It can be made by a tinman with a piece of brass tube, 6 in. long, and 1 in. internal diameter, closed at each end; a fine copper tube, 12 feet long, and ⅛ in. or less in internal diameter, and a glass tube 4 feet long and ½ in. bore. A hole must be bored in the solid coal of 1½ in. diameter and 4 yards deep. One end of the copper tube having been soldered into the brass air vessel, the latter is pushed down to the end of the hole previously bored, and the vacant space filled up with clean coal. The air vessel is, in fact, a small model of a goaf, and the temperature of the coal, and consequently the air in it, being constant, or nearly so, throughout the year, the expansion or contraction of the air in the brass vessel and copper tube is due only to the alterations of the external atmospheric pressure. By attaching a glass tube, with water or oil in it, to the outside end of the copper tube this expansion or contraction can be measured by the rise and fall of the top of the column of oil or water in the tube. The glass tube should be inclined at an angle of 20° to the horizon, and fixed to a white board, which should be graduated by comparison with an ordinary barometer. The scale on the board will be at least twelve times as open as the scale of the barometer, and by having a larger air vessel, or a smaller and longer glass tube, it can be increased in delicacy to any extent desired. The air vessel may be filled with fire-damp if desired. The means will readily suggest themselves of making such a barometer self-registering, or to indicate only the maxima and minima. I trust that these suggestions may prove useful.—*Clifton, Feb.* 10. HERBERT MACKWORTH.

COALS AND STEAM.

Whatever objections may be urged against the course adopted by the gentlemen to whom the award of the Steam Collieries Association prize was entrusted, as regards the plans that were rejected without trial, there can be no doubt that their experiments were carried out in a thoroughly practical manner, and that the results, so far as they go, are highly important. This is, perhaps, especially the case with regard to those experiments undertaken for the purpose of obtaining a standard with which to compare the results given in trying the several plans selected from among those sent in for competition. In the first place, the boiler used was an ordinary multitubular marine boiler, so that there can be but little question as to the applicability of the results, regarded as maximum results, and of the methods by which they were obtained, to ordinary practice. In obtaining these standards a series of experiments were made, in which the stoking was conducted according to the ordinary system, every care being taken to get the maximum amount of work out of the boiler by keeping the fire-grates clean, and by frequent stoking. Moreover, since the economic effect of fuel is increased when the ratio of fire-grate area to the heat-absorbing surface is diminished, two series of experiments were made with fire-grates of different area (28½ and 19¼ square feet respectively); in both cases the average results were adopted. The difference between the results thus obtained when, in the one case, air was admitted only through the fire-grates, and when, on the contrary, air was also admitted through apertures in the fire-door, so as to effect the combustion of the coal gases, and thereby prevent smoke, is shown by the following table:—

	Fire-grate area 28·5 square feet.		Fire-grate area 19·25 square feet.	
	A.	B.	A.	B.
Economic value of fuel expessed in pounds of water evaporated from 212° F.	9·41	11·15	10·06	12·58
Rate of combustion per square foot of fire-grate expressed in pounds of coal per hour	21·15	19·00	21·00	17·25
Rate of evaporation per square foot of fire-grate expressed in cubic feet of water from 60° F. per hour	2·62	2·93	2·909	2·995
Total evaporation per hour expressed in cubic feet of water from 60° F.	74·80	79·12	56·01	57·78

The results given under the column A were obtained when dense smoke was evolved, while those given under the columns B were obtained when air was admitted through the fire-doors as well as through the fire-grate, and in consequence of which the combustion of the coal was perfect, no smoke being evolved. The results marked B were obtained under the following conditions:—The *fire-bars* were about half an inch thick at the top, and as thin as possible at the bottom, with the ends thickened so as to leave about five-eighths, or three-quarters of an inch air space. The *fire-doors* were of the ordinary kind, but perforated with horizontal slits about half an inch wide and fourteen inches long, for the admission of air. The *mode of firing* consisted in applying the coal in charges of one cwt. each, placing it first upon the dead plate, which was sixteen inches deep, and leaving it there until, when it had lost to a great extent its hydrocarbons, it was pushed forward into the fire. The grates were kept covered with fuel to the depth of ten or twelve inches, and the furnaces worked alternately, as far as possible. The cinders falling through the grate were raked forward and thrown on the fire, so that the average amount of ashes did not exceed 1·1 per cent. of the coal used. The amount of clinker averaged about 1·85 per cent. of the coal used. No stoking was adopted beyond occasionally raising the coals before firing, and the heap of raw coal on the dead-plate kept the fire-door quite cool.

These arrangements, which are characterised by great simplicity and freedom from liability to derangement, were found to be perfectly efficacious in preventing smoke, while requiring only an ordinary amount of attention, and much less labour than is exercised in the manner of working such furnaces.

The means by which perfect combustion of the coal was ensured, was merely an adaptation of the principle so long advocated by Mr. C. W. Williams, and is preferred by the authors of the report to the cast-iron casings placed in front of the furnace, according to the plan proposed by Mr. Williams.

The several plans sent in for competition were classified according to the principles which they involve; and with regard to the adequacy of these principles the authors of the report express very decided opinions.

Of the hundred and three plans submitted for competition only four were selected for trial, and of these three were different modes of admitting cold air into the furnace at the fire-door or bridge, while the other one consisted in a peculiar arrangement of furnace. The principle of this latter plan, proposed by Mr. Robson, of South Shields, was the division of the fire-place into two parts, with distinct fire-grates; the one in front being without a bridge, the one at the back being shorter, and at a lower level. Both had regular door-frames and doors, that of the back grate being furnished with a throttle-valve and a perforated distributing box for admitting air. In working this furnace the coal is at once thrown on the front grate, and the back grate is kept charged with cinders. Air is admitted through the front grate and through the door of the back grate, so as to meet and burn the gases passing from the former, while passing over the bright fire on the small grate. As regards prevention of smoke, this arrangement was found only partially successful, and it required much attention in working.

Of the plans based upon admission of air only, that of Messrs. Hobson and Hopkinson, of Huddersfield, consists in using fire-doors with vertical slits that may be closed by sliding shutters; while behind the bridge there are hollow brick pillars, through which air is also admitted by throttle-valves as required. Masses of brickwork are also placed in the flame-chamber, so as to ensure mixture of the gases and air. This plan was very efficient in preventing smoke, but in hard firing the furnace required much attention from the stoker.

Mr. Williams's plan of placing casings, furnished outside with apertures and movable shutters, and perforated inside with half-inch holes, the coal being applied alternately at opposite sides of the furnace, was found to be perfect as regards prevention of smoke, while little labour and no particular attention was required from the stoker.

The fourth plan, proposed by Mr. B. Stony, of Dublin, was identical with that of Mr. Williams as regards admission of air; he also adopts a shelf outside the boiler, and forming a continuation of the dead-plate, upon which the fresh coal is placed, one-half of the heap being outside, the other half inside the furnace. The fire-door is in a sliding frame and shuts down upon the heap of coal, so that air passes through the heap of coal into the furnace, as well as through perforations in the front plate. This plan was not found to succeed in preventing smoke, large quantities being evolved when the coal was pushed forward into the fire.

The results obtained in the experimental trials of these plans, as compared with the standard results, are shown by the following table:—

LARGE FIRE-GRATES.

	A. Standard.	B.	Robson.	Hobson and Hopkinson.	Williams.
Area of fire-grate in sq. ft.	28·5	28·5	32·5	27·5	22
Economic value of fuel ...	9·41	11·15	10·27	11·08	10·84
Rate of combustion per hour for each square foot of fire-grate	21·15	19·00	15·22	14·25	20·98
Rate of evaporation per hour from 16°F. in cub. ft. per sq. ft. of fire-gt.	6·62	2·93	2·14	2·18	4·04
Tot. evaporation p. hour in cubic ft. from 60° F.	74·80	79·12	69·52	60·18	83·96

It appears from this table that Mr. Robson's plan effected an increase of economic value to the extent of 13·7 per cent. over the standard, but there was 5·8 per cent. less work done by the boiler, although the fire-grate was 14 per cent. larger; the rates of combustion and evaporation being respectively 26·7 and 18·4 per cent. less than the standard. This result is ascribed to the large admission of air through the fire-door of the back grate, necessary to prevent smoke, and the consequent sluggish combustion of the fuel on the front grate. Moreover, the generation of heat was thrown too near the tubes, and the opportunity of absorption thereby diminished.

By Messrs. Hobson and Hopkinson's plan there was an increase of economic effect to the amount of 17·1 per cent., but 19·8 per cent. less work was done, the rates of combustion and evaporation being 32·7 and 16·8 per cent. less than the standard. The brickwork arrangement was not considered to be of much consequence. The plan was pronounced applicable to all usual forms of boiler, the combustion being good, and, with moderate firing, not much dependant upon the stoker.

The results with Mr. Williams's plan give a large increase over the standard in every respect. The economic value is 11·5 per cent. greater, and the work done 13·5 per cent. greater, the rate of combustion 27·4 per cent., and the rate of evaporation 54·2 per cent. greater. The prevention of smoke was perfect, even when burning 27 lbs. per square foot per hour. In another experiment with Mr. Williams's plan the economic value obtained was 11·70, and the total evaporation 61·59 cubic feet, with a 22 feet fire-grate.

SMALL FIRE-GRATES.

	A. Standard.	B.	Robson.	Hobson and Hopkinson.	Williams.
Area of fire-grate in sq. ft.	19·25	19·25	Small grate not tried.	18·25	18
Economic value of fuel ...	10·06	12·58		11·70	11·30
Rate of combustion per hour for each square foot of fire-grate	21·00	17·25		21·50	27·36
Rate of evaporation per hour for each square foot of fire-grate	2·909	2·995		3·49	4·31
Total evaporation per hour	56·01	57·78		63·62	76·92

This table shows that a decided increase in all respects is effected by the small grates on Messrs. Hobson and Hopkinson's plan; the economic value being 16·3 per cent. greater, and the work done 13·5 per cent. greater; the rates of combustion and evaporation being 2·3 and 19·9 per cent. over the standard.

This effect is still more marked in the results obtained with Mr. Williams's plan; the economic value is increased 12·3 per cent., about 2 per less than by Messrs. Hobson and Hopkinsons's plan, but the amount of work done is much greater, being 37·3 per cent. over the standard; and the rates of combustion and evaporation being 30·3 and 48·0 per cent. above the standard. In one experiment on his plan, with a fire-grate 15·5 square feet, the rate of combustion was as much as 37·5 lbs. per hour, and the rate of evaporation 5·5 cubic feet of water per hour for each square foot of fire-grate, without producing smoke. It is also pointed out as an important feature of Mr. Williams's system, that it may be successfully applied under very varied circumstances.

The results given under B exceed in economic value of fuel all the others, especially with the small fire-grates, and this is ascribed chiefly to the slower rate of combustion, which admitted of a more complete absorption of heat, so that the products of combustion escaped from the chimney at a temperature 200° lower than they did in the other trials; however, this increase of economic value is obtained at the expense of work done.

With regard to the grounds upon which the plans involving other principles of action were passed over, it is remarked that the absence of smoke is no sign of perfect combustion, and invisible gases may be passing away unconsumed for want of a sufficient supply of oxygen, and thus a loss of heating effect becomes apparent in the evaporation produced. In practice this effect, or visible smoke, is always produced whenever the air is supplied solely through the fire-grate. This is the consideration which induced the experimenters to give the preference to the plans which provided for admission of air into the furnace otherwise.

Among these plans are some for using hot air, but none of these were tried, and the use of hot air is dismissed, with the remark that the experimenters were convinced that if there were any advantage to be gained by heating the air prior to its admission into the furnace, the plan involves such practical inconveniences, that preference was given to the use of cold. Now, the conviction entertained by these gentlemen may be very correct, but we must confess that we should have been better satisfied if a trial of this plan had been made; and if the result had been negative it would have been satisfactory to the experimenters, as a confirmation of their views, and to the competitors who adopted this principle, as showing that their plans were not dismissed from consideration without the test of practice, and merely upon the ground of opinion, however correct that may be.

The relation of the results, upon the whole, to those given by the Admiralty reports on the use of coal in steam navigation, are such as to show the utter inutility of the data there given as representing the value of different kinds of coal. Thus, while the Admiralty reports give to Welsh coal a higher evaporative value than Newcastle, the experiments of Messrs. Armstrong, Longridge, and Richardson, give a directly opposite result. In their third report they endeavour, by means of Dr. Lyon Playfair's explanation, that the results were only intended to be relative, to arrive at some diminution of the disagreement, but the attempt is not attended with any better result than the bare comparison of the respective results. It seems altogether impossible to unravel the tangle of inaccuracy and contradiction that surrounds the results given in the Admiralty reports; and, therefore, the best way is to put them aside, as useless for any other purpose than to serve as a warning to others not to pursue science in like manner, and as an illustration of how empty a thing may be respected as an authority and a guide, and how evidently this result is due to a want of general sound scientific culture among our practical men.

To Mr. C. W. Williams belongs the credit not only of having supplied a remedy for the evil which rendered the practical results obtained with Newcastle and similar coal, less than they should have been, but also of having perceived the radical defect of the Admiralty reports, and directed his endeavours to substitute in their place data that might be trusted. For this, indeed, we must still thank the Admiralty investigation, for Mr. Williams's remarks in a recent letter, that he "was further induced to take an interest in the matter in consequence of observing the grave error enunciated by Profs. Playfair and De la Beche in their several reports on the use of coal for the steam navy; and duly appreciating the serious consequences of the Admiralty and engineers in general being led astray, he felt anxious to aid in having the subject placed on a more trustworthy basis."

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

FEB. 11.—The continued upward tendency of the standard is very encouraging to mine shareholders, who are now every week seeing their property advance in value. There are some who say that the advance is too rapid to be lasting; but when we look at the various circumstances by which it is attended, there does not seem to be any reason to adopt this opinion. Besides the growing demand for copper, and the decreased production of the Cornish mines, there is also to be taken into account the circumstance that the present cheapness of money gives the smelters facilities for holding larger stocks, and for retaining those stocks for a longer period, so as to realise better prices from consumers. Hence the smelters are now eager to buy, and as the demand for copper is likely to increase in activity as the spring approaches, they are willing at the present time to give good prices. Another advance of 1d. per lb. has taken place this week in copper, and cake copper has gone up to 126*l.* per ton, being an advance of 18*l.* 10s. per ton since Jan. 21. The standard for copper ores may now be expected to go still higher. It is already a very good standard, having advanced last week about 4*l.* beyond the preceding week, and since the beginning of the year the whole advance has been to a very considerable amount, as the following figures will show:—

	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Jan. 7	3492	£126 8	6⅝	£5 8 6	£33 19
,, 21	4018	130 13	6⅝	5 11 6	37 11
,, 28	3218	131 11	6¾	6 2 6	97 17
Feb. 4	3674	140 14	7	7 1 6	101 8

The price given by the smelters to the miners each week for as much ore as would make a ton of fine copper, is represented by the figures headed "ore copper." On comparing the sales, Jan. 7 and Feb. 4, and allowing for the difference in produce, it appears that the standard has gone up, between those two dates, to the amount of about 17*l.* 14s., and the price per ton of ore has advanced 23s. Thus the sale of 3674 tons, which took place last week, made 4225*l.* more than the same ores would have sold for on Jan. 7. This is, certainly, a fact to stimulate the advance of shares, as clearly showing how much more profitable copper mining must now be than it was at the opening of the year.

It has before been noticed in the Journal that the ticketing figures are not always so correct as they should be. An instance of this occurred last week. The sale was 3674 tons, which made 25,876*l.* 2s. 6d. If any person will take the trouble to divide the amount by the number of tons, he will find that the price per ton comes to 7*l.* 0s. 10d., which, however, the ticketing gentlemen have elevated into 7*l.* 1s. 6d., thus making the price per ton look somewhat better than it actually was. Although the difference is not much, it is a matter of importance that the Ticketing Paper should be strictly correct.

The price of tin again advanced this week 5*l.* per ton, making an advance of 20*l.* since the beginning of the year. It is curious that when the tin smelters were lowering the price (consequent on the commercial panic), they went down by 6*l.* per ton each decline. They now rise by 5*l.* per ton each advance. They seem to be afraid they shall advance too fast, and, therefore, are more cautious than they were in dropping the price. However, the total advance since the beginning of January is very gratifying, and has placed the tin miners in a much better position. The increase of price is equal to at least 12*l.* per ton on black tin; and, as an example, Dolcoath Mine, which produces about 50 tons of black tin per month, will profit 600*l.* more per month than if the tin had been sold before the rise took place.

The shares in most mines have advanced more or less, and the enquiries are numerous. West Seton Shares have gone up, and the mine continues to be very productive. Copper Hill shares have been in some demand, the mine having improved. West Damsel is looking well at Michell's shaft, and in the bottom levels east and west; the shares have an advancing tendency. At Great South Tolgus, the stopes and pitches are very productive, and the mine looking well at certain points. South Frances shares have been going up during the past week. Wheal Bassets have gone up to 200*l.*; at the beginning of the year they were 150*l.* and 160*l.* The shares of South Basset have also advanced. East Bassets remain at about 100*l.* Gramblers have participated in the rise of the market, and the mine is looking very well. Wheal Seton is just paying costs; at the meeting the balance in favour of the mine was reduced from 785*l.* to 717*l.*; the improved standard will soon enable the mine to show a better state of accounts. Tolvadden Mine is stated to be doing well, with good prospects. At Dolcoath meeting the mine appeared to be 2667*l.* in debt; but the tin stocked amounts to 60 tons, valued at 3902*l.*, and is now worth 200*l.* more, in consequence of the rise which has taken place in tin this week; so that if this tin were sold there would be a balance in favour of the adventurers of more than 1200*l.* The mine continues to be very productive, and the reserves are of great extent and value. Providence Mine is also looking well, and shares have advanced to 80*l.* Wheal Kitty shares have an upward tendency. Shares have gone up in Wheal Margery, owing to the better prospects of the mine. Wheal Margarets have risen to 68*l.* In consequence of the improved state of the mining market, it is likely that several new setts which have been taken up will soon be introduced to the public.

The Cornish landowners have made a move in the right direction, by coming forward in support of a County Agricultural Society. For many years small district societies have existed in different parts of the county, but their funds have been too limited to admit of their giving adequate premiums to encourage competition amongst the breeders of farm stock and the manufacturers of implements. The society established for some years at Truro has now been formed into the "Royal Cornwall Agricultural Association," which will migrate to different parts of the county in succeeding years, and hold extensive exhibitions. The first exhibition will be held in a few months, when upwards of 300*l.* will be offered as premiums. It is pleasing to see that some of the principal landowners of the county are coming forward in support of this society, which seems calculated to stimulate improvement in Cornish agriculture.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

FEB. 11.—Trade still continues dull in these counties. Coal freights from Newcastle Quay to London have receded to a point nearly as low as ever was known, some having been taken at 3s. 4½d. per ton. It appears also that a great number of seamen are out of employment in our seaports, and their circumstances are deplorable.

Meetings have often been held of late to advocate the removal of passing tolls and other burdens on our coasting shipping; and, no doubt, some of them press heavily enough on the ship owner. However, there appears to be no prospect that the River Tyne Commissioners and the Corporation of Newcastle will come to terms with respect to the purchase of the Town Dues on coals, as the latter ask just as much more as the former are willing to give.

It is reported here that Mr. Joah. Pease, of Darlington, has purchased 40,000 tons of iron of the Consett Iron Company; at any rate, it appears that strenuous efforts are making to put the Consett Company in a position to meet some of the enormous liabilities owing by it to the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, in order to avoid further exposure. A very large number of men are employed at these important works, and great alarm has been felt since the stoppage of the District Bank lest that occurrence should disturb the working of this and other large works.

I am sorry to notice that a misunderstanding has taken place between the workmen and their employers at the Gosforth Colliery, which has resulted in a strike. This is an exception to the general rule, that improved terms exist between the men and their employers in this district; and it really appears to be a piece of mere obstinacy between the parties, as the point at issue is only 2d. per score, and, as the score amounts to

six tons, it is less than ¼d. per ton. This small difference will not, it is to be hoped, cause a long struggle.

A general meeting of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers was held last week, at the rooms of the society in Newcastle, and the proceedings were, as they generally are, very interesting. A patent India-rubber valve for pumps was shown. A Frenchman also exhibited a ventilating fan, which excited a good deal of interest, as everything connected with that important branch of mining science deservedly does; and also a long and extremely interesting paper was read by Mr. Plews, on "The Coal Field of New South Wales."

This is, I believe, the oldest institution of the kind in this country, and it is gratifying to notice that others of a similar kind have sprung up in different parts of the county, and also mining schools.

This is certainly one of the signs of times in relation to mining, and the establishment of such institutions may, we think, be justly considered as the inauguration of a new era; this new era to be characterised by the joining together of whatever is practical, good, and sound in mining knowledge with a knowledge of all the sciences which bear on subjects connected with it. It is obvious that this must be the tendency of such institutions, and, therefore, all interested in the progress of mining must wish them God speed.

This Northern Institute is ably presided over by Mr. Nicholas Wood; and there has been at different times some discussion on the subject of establishing in Newcastle a "Mining College." The Government has been applied to for assistance in this object, but it proceeds so slowly, that really it is to be feared it has got into the Circumlocution Office. Certainly the situation of Newcastle is excellent for a mining college, surrounded as it is by the most extensive collieries, established and worked on the best principles. If such a thing were formed, and also mining schools formed in the district as feeders to it, it is scarcely possible to over estimate the advantages that might accrue; for it is assuredly one of our most crying wants—the communication of scientific knowledge to our practical miners and managers.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADE OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

FEB. 11.—The Iron Trade continues in pretty much the same state. In the absence of large orders for bars, some makers have taken contracts for rails, by means of which they are able to keep their works in fair operation. Probably these contracts involve in most cases the acceptance of somewhat lower rates than the trade price of bars, 8*l.* per ton. Some improvement in the continental demand is also experienced. The large Hamburg house of Schulte, Schemmann, and Co., which was forced to suspend payment during the severe monetary crisis in that city, has issued a very satisfactory statement, showing a considerable surplus after meeting all their liabilities in full. They will doubtless resume business with undiminished credit—their temporary stoppage having been the result of a sudden and wide-spread panic.

From America very few orders are received at present. It is suggested that heavy consignments of iron to that country made by some of the insolvent firms, who received advances on them, are being sold at low prices, and must be got rid off before the ordinary demand for iron can be experienced.

In spite of the large number of blast furnaces blown out, pig-iron is dull of sale. Makers of best qualities still ask 3*l.* 15s.; but large buyers, whose paper is equal to cash, can purchase a good hot-blast mine pig at from 3*l.* 12s. 6d. to 3*l.* 7s. 6d.

The notice for the reduction of colliers' wages west of Dudley expires on Saturday, and judging from the great number of colliers out of work, the number of works that are standing, and the general depression, the men will act very unwisely if they resist the drop.

The puddlers' strike is over, and in two cases at least, where 6d. per ton extra was paid on the understanding that the men would not take part in general combinations, this extra 6d. has been taken away on account of the men standing out, and they have been reduced to the general level of 8s., making a reduction of 1s. 6d. per ton in their case.

In the general trades of the district recovery is very slow. The lock trade is generally flat, and the tin trade only gives faint signs of improvement. The further rise of 9*l.* per ton in copper, declared on Monday, will not tend to improve the demand for locks. The advance in tin was more generally anticipated, and fully justifies the refusal to reduce prices in January last. A general scarcity of orders is experienced in the numerous minor hardware trades of Birmingham, and probably the improvement will only be slow and gradual.

The inquests on the bodies of the two butties killed last week at a colliery near Dudley by the breakage of a rivet in the chain by which the skip was suspended, terminated on Monday and Tuesday. The chain was what is called a "rivet chain," three flat links, having two similar links placed between them, with flat pieces outside, connected by a single rivet, which passes through seven separate thicknesses of iron.

The following are the remarks of Mr. Brough, the Government Inspector, on this point at the inquest, in which the ground bailiff at the colliery, Mr. Edward Aston, fully concurred:—"I do not blame Messrs. Badger for using it, as they are of opinion that the rivet chain is the best kind of iron band; but my opinion is that rivet chains are the most dangerous that can be used for lowering and raising men. They are not three-linked chains—they are a series of three links, and a rivet, *ad infinitum*, for the whole length of the chain. They are, in my opinion, worse than a single-link chain, because you can examine the latter; but rivet chains cannot be examined without one of the rivet heads being cut off. I have always objected to this class of chain wherever I have met with them, and Mr. Edward Aston, the bailiff of this pit, has often heard my opinion expressed. Mr. Badger and Mr. Richard Smith, of the Priory, consider the rivet chains best; but with mechanical men they will not bear enquiry at all. I recommend the use of the wood chains, so commonly used in Staffordshire, or hemp flat ropes, or wire flat rope. These are the best known. Wire ropes are getting very much into use throughout the world; I however, prefer hemp rope. The wood chain consists of a continuity of three links, and danger in them may be discovered at once; whereas danger may lie concealed at any point of the rivet chain, without the possibility of detection. With your leave, I will lay the matter before Mr. Badger, who I am sure is very anxious to save the lives of his men." The great advantage of the wood chain, so called from a flat piece of wood passing through the intervening links and holding them together, is that they are equal to three independent chains, and there is no rivet—the links being within each other, like those of an ordinary chain. The verdict in each case was "Accidental Death," but the jury strongly reprehended the use of rivet chains.

It is an incident worthy of mention in any reference to the iron trade, that the present High Sheriff of Staffordshire, Mr. Philip Williams, who took the oath on the acceptance of that office yesterday, is the Chairman of the Ironmasters' Association, and is the second ironmaster—the late Mr. John Parker being the other—who has been elevated to this ancient and honourable office.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

FEB. 11.—Though the position of the money market would lead to the belief in a rapidly improving trade, the progress towards improvement is slow and tedious. The orders for the home trade this week are reported to be rather more numerous for manufactured iron.

The strike of the puddlers employed at the Milton Ironworks still continues without any immediate prospect of abatement, causing much misery and deprivation in the district.

The Coal Trade is generally dull, and in the South Yorkshire district a reduction in wages has been declared, which has led to a strike. The others employed at Westwood have accepted the reduction of 10 per cent. The Wooley Coal Company's men have only partially accepted the reduction. The colliers in the West Yorkshire district are working on the average four days a week. No alteration has yet been made in the rate of wages, although the coal masters have been making it a subject of conversation, and the men themselves are anticipating something taking place in the form of reduction. The coal getters in the neighbourhood are fairly remunerated, most of them receiving from 5s. to 6s. a day, with coal free. There are at present no signs of improvement in the trade of the district. All the large collieries in the district are very slack, and have on hand large stocks of unsold coal. Prices have not fluctuated much lately.

About 2000 men are thrown out of employment in the neighbourhood of Middlesbro', owing to the strike of the puddlers. This has caused great destitution, and whole families are almost in an utter state of starvation. On Friday the puddlers held a meeting, and agreed to accept a reduction of 10 per cent. and no lower.

Derbyshire lead mining continues on the increase, and within the past few weeks a new mine, called the Peak Forest, has been purchased by a company principally resident at Sheffield. The mine was formerly called the Coal Pit Hole, but modern taste has refined the title a little. The property was purchased for 500*l.*, and the owner has subscribed for 50 shares. The machinery, it is estimated, will not cost above 300*l.*; and as coals are only seven miles distant, at Whalley, it is thought the mine has good prospects of success. The shares, 2060 at 1*l.* each, were all taken up by the promoters and their friends, and now they are quoted at 2*l.* premium.

Another new mining company has been commenced in Yorkshire, called the Neddersdale Lead Mining Company, and the following is the opinion of Mr. Bentley, of Stoney Middleton, who has some personal knowledge of the property:—"Agreeably to your request, I beg to submit my opinion of the merits of your contemplated scheme for opening out an extensive field for mining operations near to Pateley Bridge, and immediately adjoining the Prosperous and Providence Mines. My past experience of these mines, the result of practical knowledge and strict observation, proved to me their vast richness and value. The Prosperous Mine at its commencement produced a large amount of lead ore unaided by machinery. It was afterwards wrought by the aid of a water wheel as far as its power was available, and continued to be no less valuable. The Providence Mine (which is contiguous to and upon the same veins as the Prosperous) was equally good, and was worked with a steam-engine, which became inadequate from the great increase of water. The Prosperous and Providence veins continue their course in an easterly direction, having the same bearing strata, and crossing Green Moor and Hole Bottom run the entire length of your ground, being about 2000 yards of vein. This, therefore, presents a valuable field for mining adventure, which may be unwatered and worked by means of the Perseverance main level, already driven in your ground 400 fms. to the westward, with a branch extending north-westward on the Prosperous and Providence vein for about 250 fms. Many promising and valuable veins lie to the westward, and will be intersected and relieved from water by the extension of the main level in that direction, and may be explored by cross-cuts therefrom without the aid of steam-power or other expensive machinery. In such ground, aided by its natural advantages, I can have no hesitation in stating that spirited operations, followed up with judicious management and strict economy, will result in great profits, and benefit capitalists desirous of mining investments, and that at a much less outlay than is necessary in ordinary mining operations."

The Mill Town Mine, at Ashover, has become very rich, as we predicted it would for some time past. The shares have in consequence become much in request, and are considerably dearer. There has been a sale of ore at the mine to-day, but we could not learn the amount weighed up to our present writing. The profits on the last three weeks' working was estimated at 350*l.* A great quantity of ore has been left over for the next measure; the men can get it much faster than it can be dressed and prepared for the market.

The committee of the North Derbyshire Mining Company were to meet to-day, to decide finally whether they would purchase the large engine from the Bowling Iron Company, the price for which, fixed at Calver, is about 2200*l.* We believe it was the intention of the committee to purchase it, and to have it erected with all possible dispatch. An unfounded report has obtained currency in Sheffield respecting a contemplated law suit between the Mill Dam Mining Company and their neighbours, the Hucklow Mining Company. Nothing is further from the truth, the Mill Dam Company being resolved to work amicably with all parties. The Mill Dam Company are opening a level which has been closed for 300 years to let off the water into a swallow in the ground of the Hucklow Mining Company. Should the additional influx of water operate prejudicially to the Hucklow Company, the Mill Dam Company are prepared to meet them in a liberal but not in a litigeous spirit. Great progress is made in the opening of this old level, and already there are indications of its opening out a rich mineral field.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

FEB. 11.—A partial improvement has taken place in all departments of the metal trade this week. Shippers are in better spirits, and coal owners look forward with more hope, and on juster grounds, than they have been able to do for some months past. In every part of the district we may look forward to a recovery from the recent depression; and although it may be some time before activity is completely restored, we are confident some approach to it will be arrived at shortly. The docks at Swansea and Cardiff are getting full, and considerable shipments are being made of steam coal. The improvements and enlargements are going on rapidly, and at Swansea new ballast cranes have been fitted up, and gas placed at the coal drops—both great conveniences. The Newport new dock is on the verge of completion, and will be opened, we anticipate, on the 23d or 24th inst. It is nearly twice the size of the old one, and will accommodate about 100 vessels of the largest tonnage which visit the port. Great rejoicings are to take place on the occasion;—public dinners, processions, illuminations, and a variety of other demonstrations are in preparation, and will inaugurate the increased facilities given to the commerce of South Wales.

There is still a great deal of distress among the miners of Monmouthshire, and many are in an almost starving condition. Families have nothing beside a few shillings a week to subsist upon, and we have heard very sad accounts from many quarters. Those who can find work can barely support themselves, and of course the unfortunates who only procure occasional employment are reduced to the greatest destitution. At present there has been no general subscription on their behalf, though thousands stand sorely in need of assistance from the wealthier classes.

A strike continues among the men in the Rhondda Valley, Glamorghamshire, where the 3 ft. vein is worked. The proposed reduction is 3d. a ton, and against this a determined stand is made. It would be idle to offer any remarks on this occurrence, since it must infallibly issue in the same result we have recorded of all the other strikes in every part of the district.

An unpleasant sensation has been created at Merthyr by the circumstance of a colliery agent having been shot accidentally by a policeman. The deceased's name was Thomas Ford, and he was employed at the Brithdir Colliery, under Mr. Crawshay Bailey, who was the mortgagee. He had been in possession about four weeks, and on January 12 was sitting in an office with one of the Glamorganshire constabulary, and an agent named William Lintune. This witness thus described the incident which led to the accident:—"John Prothero, one of the underground agents of our colliery, was about to return home, and asked me to let him have the revolver to take with him. I replied that I would, and I took the key from the mantelpiece and unlocked the case in which the revolver was kept, and took it out and gave it to him in his hand. It was loaded in all the six barrels at the time. He asked for the flannel case to put it in, and I went upstairs for the purpose of fetching it. When I was upstairs I heard the report of a pistol. I hastened down, and when I got to the door of the office I saw the deceased standing up by the door. He said, 'I am shot!' I asked him how, but he was much too frightened to tell me. I saw the blood running from his breast. Prothero and Jefferies had hold of him, and I went immediately for the doctor, who lives near. I asked Prothero how it happened, and he told me, in the presence of the other two, that he had laid the revolver on the table whilst putting on his coat; the policeman happened to take it up in his hand, and it went off unexpectedly—the deceased sitting on one side of the fire, and the policeman on the other, and the ball struck deceased and penetrated the right breast. I had not been out of the office more than a minute and a half at the time. There was no anger or dispute whatever between the parties. At this time the colliers in the neighbourhood were out on strike, and the owners of the colliery had sent us the revolver, in consequence of some intimations that had been made; and I always kept it locked up except when it was used." Deceased before he died repeatedly said that the man who shot him "could not be blamed, as it was an accident." He died on the 5th inst., leaving a wife and five children. The jury on the inquest returned a verdict of "Accidental Homicide."

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of January:—

	Ships.	Tons.		Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle	275	96,693	Scotch	5	1,127
Seaham	93	24,828	Welsh	27	7,088
Sunderland	151	57,836	Yorkshire, &c.	54	5,056
Middlesbro'	29	6,566	Liverpool	—	—
Hartlepool & West Hart.	169	49,990	Small and cinders	10	533
Blyth	10	2,092			
Total				819	254,113
Total imported in Jan., 1857					266,870

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month of January:—

Railways.	Tons cwt.	Railways.	Tons cwt.
Great Northern	53,691 15	South-Western	600 12
North-Western	49,243 6	South-Eastern	3,057 2
Eastern Counties	9,720 0	London, Brighton, & S. Coast.	—
Great Western	2,857 10	London, Tilbury, and Southend	16 0
Total by railway in Jan., 1858			119,186 5
Coals by railway in Jan., 1857			127,977 9
Coals by canal in Jan., 1857			2,579 10

MINERAL WEALTH OF NEW ZEALAND—GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGEMENT OF ITS DEVELOPMENT.—The Provincial Government of New Plymouth have taken praiseworthy steps for inducing the development of the iron trade of the colony, which will, no doubt, prove highly important in aiding the advancement of mining generally in New Zealand. A reward of 1000*l.* for the production of the first 100 tons of merchantable wrought or cast iron, manufactured in New Plymouth from the "iron sand" of the province. The conditions are—That a committee of three persons will be appointed by the superintendent for the purpose of reporting upon all claims which may be preferred for the reward; that it must be proved to the satisfaction of the committee that the manufacture can be successfully and profitably carried on; and that the reward must be claimed before July 1, 1860. It will be remembered that the Iron Sand Committee have long been striving to render the sand valuable, and that during the time that Major Lloyd was chairman a report was adopted, in which Government encouragement, in the way of rewards, was recommended; and while Mr. Josiah Flight was chairman a reward of 150*l.* was offered by the committee themselves for smelting the sand successfully and profitably—this was to be claimed by April 14, 1858, but had not a few months since been awarded. The sand is similar to that which the Swedes make their best steel of, and analysis shows that it contains 72½ per cent. of iron.

COST-BOOK LAW—HYBART *v.* PARKER—HYBART *v.* EVENS.—On Wednesday last, the Court of Common Pleas gave judgment in the above cases for the defendants. These actions were brought by Hybart, the purser of the East Birch Tor Tin Mine, against Parker and Evens, two of the adventurers, for payment of calls. These being the first attempts to sue at law for calls made by a cost-book company, the cases are so peculiarly interesting, that we have made arrangements to lay before our readers authentic reports of them as early as possible. We sympathise with the mine and the purser, because, as the actions were brought in the name of the latter, he has become liable to pay to the defendants a very serious amount of costs, to discharge which the adventurers are not bound to contribute. It is impossible not to feel that Mr. Hybart is in a very disagreeable position. A Mr. Norrish, a mine creditor, is now suing the same defendants in an action, which is likely to be tried at the ensuing assizes for Devonshire.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA.—On former occasions we have alluded to the extraordinary receipts of some of the railroads in Victoria. By the present official returns from that colony we find that the traffic receipts on the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay line for the week ending Dec. 3 last amounted to 2156*l.* 18s. 7d., while on the following week, ending the tenth day, they were 1488*l.* 11s. 6d., giving thus an average weekly return of 1822*l.* 15s. The entire length of this line, being only a mile and a-half, gives a total return of 1367*l.* 6s. 3d. per mile per week, while English lines average only 47*l.* per mile per week. The dividend declared on Dec. 1 last was at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum. The St. Kilda line also exceeded the sanguine expection of the proprietors; the carriage accommodation, although large, having proved quite insufficient to meet the increasing passenger traffic. The Geelong and Melbourne line, being only partially opened, the returns are not published, though considered satisfactory; it was fully expected to be highly remunerative when completed to Melbourne, and with projected branch lines as feeders, to be as successful as any other railway undertaking in the colony.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.

The lecture, by Mr. WARINGTON SMYTH, was on "Natural Ventilation." In sinking a shaft it is not necessary, where it is made in a miner-like manner, until it has been worked to some depth, to introduce artificial ventilation. In deep wells they were aware carbonic acid gas is likely to arise, and this often occasions accidents. In natural ventilation there is this evil—that the ingoing and outcoming currents come in contact. Another important point to be considered is the change of the seasons, and other natural phenomena. The difference of the temperature, in many instances, to a certain distance is invariable; in caves, rustics often say that these are cooler in summer and hotter in winter than the outer atmosphere; and here do not look to the actual phenomena at surface, which accounted for this change. In metalliferous mines, especially in Cornwall, there was a difference of the temperature in the copper lodes; it was greater in the killas, and less in the granite. The same might be observed in several of the lead districts. In collieries the temperature could be reckoned more at a mean. An average of the temperature had been taken in England, Saxony, Mexico, and Siberia, and it was found to increase 1° of Fahrenheit to 60 or 70 fms. in depth. An instance of a mine was then given, showing how the temperature augmented, which was illustrated by diagrams. In summer, when the external air is warm, and there is a column of air acting upon the two shafts, in the warm season one of the columns will be lighter than the other, and thus the heavy column will counterbalance the lighter one; such a tendency of the one column to balance the other will require a fresh current of air. This was illustrated by a diagram. In the winter time, compare the same column of air again; here the external temperature being colder than the interior the column which was heavier in the summer will be lighter in the winter: there is a tendency for the warmer to rise and the colder to descend. The average temperature of London in the winter is 39·5, while that of Edinburgh is 38·5; in the summer it is in London 63, and in Edinburgh 58. From this they might form a pretty accurate judgment of the temperature in the northern and southern districts. At certain periods of the year, the autumn and spring, there will come a slackness. In collieries, often in one spot they could work with candles, there being little gas and a fresh air; while probably about half a mile off the gas passing old workings would be evolved, and the men would be obliged to work with lamps. If slackness then occurs, it will come down the upcast, pass the lamps, and carry on to where the candles are, an explosion being liable to take place: this is not an hypothetical case. In the midland counties, where two currents of air meet, it is called technically the "fighting of the pit;" and sometimes on this account the work is delayed for several days. In South Staffordshire, in many cases, the shafts are placed at nearly the same level; in some instances, over one a stack for the purpose of ventilation is built, some 30 or 40 feet above the ground level. It may be improvident sometimes to place those over the shaft, as it may impede the winding; the method, then, is to place a small door over the shaft, then from the side of the shaft to carry out a drift communicating with a small shaft, and erect the stack at a little distance. Much of the different inclinations at placing the shafts depended upon the physical properties of the country. Occasionally for ventilation they put over the heads of the shafts cowls, something like those they could observe over the tops of chimney-pots in London. In some of the small mines in Flintshire and the north of England on the top is placed a barrel, with a vane to keep it to and from the wind. In many of the Newcastle collieries formerly this system of the cowl was used, but now it is going out. There is in general a great inconvenience in having two shafts together, whether natural or artificial ventilation is considered. This was shown and illustrated by a diagram. The great incommodiousness of this could be seen in a London drawing-room, where the fire was lit in one room, and, after ascending to the roof, the rush of cold air would force it down to the adjoining chamber, and, to the great discomfort of the housekeeper, fill the apartments with smoke. In order to improve natural ventilation, it is necessary to separate the columns of air as much as possible; in some cases this is done by putting a petition of wood, well made, which is called a brattice, and by this means a very large area can be ventilated. In other cases an extraneous shaft is made at the side, with a brick wall; this may do for small works, but it is questionable whether it would be applicable for establishments on a large scale. The plan of Mr. Benjamin Gibbons, of South Staffordshire, was then illustrated by a diagram. Where brick walls were placed these were liable to be destroyed, as they afforded but very little resistance. Sometimes air levels are built at the sides, in others air tubes are placed either along or at the bottom of the level. The quantity of air sufficient for a couple of men can be driven through a tube of only 4 in. in diameter; these vary in dimensions from that to 10 in.; they are either made of wood, zinc, iron, and, in some instance, papier maché. These last are not found durable in a wet place, as they soon turn to a pulpy mass; those of zinc easily break to pieces, while wooden pipes are liable to rot, and get filled with fungi; the iron pipes are more expensive, but durable. There is, however, nothing like carrying a double level, or, as it is called, an air course or air heading. A diagram was then shown of the manner the air could be coursed, and the mode of putting in the stoppings. Instances were given of natural ventilation in the Levant Mine; and the Emperor Joseph's, at Schemnitz, where a level is driven two miles without the necessity of a shaft. In some few collieries, where education was at a low ebb, there were yet some very defective arrangements, the tubes in these being only a few inches square. The lecturer then pointed out how the current might be directed, either in a shaft or level, so as to reach the breast-work without being diverted; this was illustrated by diagrams. Mr. Nicholas Wood had made some experiments on the temperature of a pit 260 feet deep, where there were two men at work; here there were neither horses or numbers of people, which it is sometimes erroneously stated makes the mine warmer. The run of air was 336 ft., the diameter of the pit was 14 ft., the temperature at the bank was 44°, at the bottom of the downcast 49·5, and in the upcast 52·5, the average difference being 3½° Fahrenheit. In an air course 24 feet square 7000 cubic feet would pass in a minute. The Tyne Main Colliery was then referred to. At the Hetton, where the most judicious arrangements were carried out, 100,000 cubic feet of air could be supplied in a minute. In a subsequent lecture he should consider ventilation by artificial means.

[In the Journals of March 7 and 14, 1857, will be found condensations of lectures on "Ventilation by Fire, and Ventilation generally," by Mr. Warington Smyth.]

The lecture by Dr. PERCY was on "Iron." He alluded to what he had stated previously of the various kinds of iron. The limits of variation were between 6·6104 and 7·901. Grey pig-iron is especially lighter than white; the white somewhat less than that of wrought. According to Carsten, the specific gravity of white iron was 7·5, while that of grey, after Scheerer, was 7·1. Next, of malleable cast-iron: this was heated in a peculiar sort of way. It was embedded in hematite, and then heated for a considerable period. The chemical changes which took were then described. Prof. Miller, of King's College, had instituted some interesting experiments, both before and after cementation, and they were as follows:—Before specific gravity, 7·634; carbon, 2·8; silicon, 0·937; sulphur, 0·015—in this there was carbon combined, 2·217; carbon uncombined, 0·583; after specific gravity, 7·718; carbon, 0·88; silicon, 0·409; carbon combined, 0·434; carbon uncombined, 0·446. In white iron, the greater proportion of carbon it contains the less it will be attacked by the weak acids. Hydrochloric acid, if very strong, will destroy white iron. There are two conditions of steel—the one hard and the other soft; the hard is made by after its being heated being plunged into water, and cooled rapidly; while that which is soft is allowed to cool gradually. Steel, heated white and plunged into mercury, will become as hard as white iron. When it is hard it becomes brittle, and then it is not so useful for many purposes; it then requires to be tempered, and this operation they could see performed in a common blacksmiths' shop every day. They would find great information on this subject in a very useful work, which was Parke's "Chemical Essays." At a temperature of 450° Fahrenheit steel was of a pale straw-yellow colour; it was then useful for razors and chemical instruments. At the temperature of 600° it assumes a blue colour. In the museum there was a case containing the different specimens at the various degrees of tempering; and this he would advise them to study, as by observing the grain and the fracture they would be enabled to reap more information than he could afford them by any description. The carbon ranges from 0·9 to 1·9. The transition is gradual from steel to wrought-iron on the one hand, and to pig on the other. The presence of foreign substances is often detrimental to the quality of the steel. The texture of steel he would not enter into, as that they would see from the specimens. According to Scheerer, the specific gravity of steel ranges between 7·6224 to 7·8131; the average may be considered about 7·7. The melting point is between that of wrought and pig-iron. Cast-steel unhardened had given a specific gravity of 7·9288; hardened, 7·6578; not melted, unhardened, 8·0923; hardened, 7·7617. By an increased proportion of carbon the hardness is increased, but the strength is decreased; and if iron contains certain portions of foreign matter it may be that less carbon is required. Carsten says, 0·5 per cent. in presence of other foreign matters may be said to carry steel. Cast-iron may be bad for one purpose and good for another; and this idea of bad iron is a very indefinite term. Some iron will do very well for castings—grates and other things—where too much strength is not required, but will not be applicable for other purposes. Pig-iron in general contains a large quantity of silicon. He would now give them an analysis of a "bear," or "eisen sou," as it was called. This contained—silicon, 8·87; sulphur, 0·942; carbon, 1·89: sulphur was seldom absent from pig-iron. With regard to phosphorus, this is generally diffused; all our ores from the coal formations contain phosphoric acid. Phosphorus gives fusibility and liquidity to the iron; all the phosphorus is reduced, and passes into the iron; a proof of this is seen by looking at the slags, where you do not find it: occasionally, however, it may be met with there, but this is the exception, and not the rule. Carsten has stated that in iron he did not find arsenic. Lampadius states he has discovered it; and Wöhler says that in four instances it has been detected. It has been stated that the famous Swedish iron, as well as that of Low Moor, contains a considerable quantity of iron, but these statements ought to be received in a very guarded manner. They had all heard of the famous Indian steel manufactured by the natives of that country, called "woots." Mr. Henry had made a careful analysis, and the results were—carbon combined, 1·333; carbon uncombined, 0·312; silica, 0·045; sulphur, 0·181; arsenic, 0·037; iron, 98·092. Iron which was smeltedfrom ores containing zinc was said to be quite free from that metal; and this he could believe, for in an instance that came under his own observation he had proved it. The zinc had been sublimed, and gone off in vapour. Carsten likewise mentions that in some ferriferous calamine that was reduced there were only traces of zinc. Manganese is found very often in the ores; this, however, ought to pass away in the slag. The spathose carbonate of iron contains manganese in a large quantity; the metal when melted contains from 4 to 7 per cent. In many analyses a small quantity of copper is mentioned, but always under 0·2 per cent.; it is said to communicate the property of red-shortness: the same remarks may be applied to sulphur. Aluminium, on the authority of Farraday and Stothard, is said likewise to be present in woots, but Henry, though he sought for it, could not detect it. The presence of lead does not seem to affect iron in any serious manner. Experiments were made by Carsten in Silesia, by adding lead and litharge, but both of these were attended with the same result. Tin and iron melt together, and from them two distinct alloys are found; the one of tin containing iron, the other of iron mixed with tin. It is said that cast-iron containing tin has a texture as fine as steel, is very sonorous, has an extreme degree of hardness, and takes a fine polish, and is very useful for bells; the warning one at the Great Exhibition of 1851 was said to be composed of tin and iron. Carsten states that 1 per cent. of tin to pig-iron renders the iron brittle when cold, but this can easily be forged when red hot. Several samples

of iron and steel were then shown in the different stages of temperature. Some experiments on the influence of bismath on iron had likewise been made by Carsten; when with pig-iron this has an injurious effect. The lecturer here alluded to the modes by which a puddler working the furnace on occasions could deteriorate the quality of the metal. Antimony and iron seem to alloy pretty well together, but it is excessively brittle: 1 per cent. of antimony had a more injurious effect than tin. In some iron it was stated that the defects were owing to arsenic, but Carsten, in analysing these ores, found there was 0·114 antimony, with traces of sulphur and phosphorus. Rameisberg states the smallest quantity makes it cold short, and during the manipulation it has a garlicky odour. Carsten says, the introduction of arsenic in the bloom materially retards the operation, and hardens the refining for a considerable period. This subject is most important to the manufacturers of this country, and he hoped that some of them might be induced to prosecute their enquiries so as to solves this great and important problem. With regard to the ores of iron, the principal of these were the magnetic oxide; this was found associated with quartz, calcspar, hornblende, and other minerals, in Norway and Sweden. A specimen of this, from Gellivara, was shown. There was, then, the red ore, or "elsen glanz," specular iron: when pure it contained 70 per cent.; sometimes it was amorphous. He next alluded to the Cumberland red ore; occasionally this contained manganese, at others there was not a particle of this mineral. It is generally believed to have a tendency to produce red-short iron; he had always thought so, not from its being red, but other causes. A Lancashire smelter, who appeared to understand his business, had told him this was a popular error; however, he had his opinions on the subject. Dr. Percy then alluded to the Northamptonshire ore, and the bog iron ores. The sparry iron ores were mixed with carbonates of manganese, lime, and magnesia. All the argillaceous ores are carbonates. In Staffordshire they meet with sulphide of zinc, copper pyrites, galena, and other substances, with the ores of iron. The lecturer then produced a pieces of the blackband ore, the introduction of which in smelting was due to the late Mr. Mushet; this more or less contains bituminous matter, the average being about 33 per cent. of iron. A gentleman who possessed this on his estate had offered to sell it at 1s. per ton, but, having got wind of its value, subsequently raised his price to 12s.; thus showing how soon he could avail himself of the knowledge he had acquired. Some of the clay ores, which only contain from 12 to 15 per cent., are used for the manufacture of Roman cement. The Cleveland and Pickering ores were then alluded to; some of the former possessed a green hue, while those of the letter had a bluish tint. Some of the Welsh blackband had been found, by assay in the humid way, to contain ½ oz. of silver to the ton; and in some ores of iron sulphate of barytes had likewise been discovered.

BRISTOL MINING SCHOOL.—Mr. Handel Cossham delivered a lecture upon "James Watt, and the Steam-Engine," on Tuesday. After giving a brief history of the lives of Watt and his ancestors, the lecturer alluded to his discoveries that water converted into steam evaporated to about 1700 times its original bulk; that 1 oz. of coal would convert 1 pint of water into steam, and thus produce 225 gallons of steam; that 6 ozs. of water, at 52°, was necessary to condense 1 oz. of steam; and his successful employment of the air-pump; close-topped cylinder; steam above and below the piston; parallel motion, &c., referring, in conclusion, to the difficulties Watt encountered in getting his engine introduced, his means of doing so, and ultimate success.

CAUTION TO MINING AGENTS AND WORKMEN.

At the Dewsbury Petty Sessions, on Monday, before Messrs. J. B. Greenwood and F. Wormald, James Lockwood, colliery agent, was charged with several offences under the Coal Mines Inspection Act.—Mr. Skipworth, of Wakefield, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that these proceedings arose out of a fatal explosion which occurred at Kay's Staincliffe Colliery, Clark-green, Batley, where the defendant was employed as underviewer. On the occasion of the coroner's inquest, a verdict of accidental death was returned; but Mr. Morton, the Inspector of Mines, found so much neglect and mismanagement in connection with this colliery, that he had been authorised by the Secretary of State to institute the present prosecution. The first charge was for the violation of General Rule No. 1, prescribed by the Act of Parliament, which requires that an adequate amount of ventilation should be constantly produced at all collieries, to dilute and render harmless noxious gases. The fatal explosion referred to happened on Monday morning, Nov. 23, in the part of the mine known as "Gledhill's bank," the latter being exposed to old workings, from which fire-damp was continually issuing. An ineffectual attempt was made on the Tuesday previous to the fatal explosion to convey air to the face, but the danger was neither averted nor lessened, and Gledhill, the deceased miner, was allowed to work there as usual. On the Thursday before the fatal explosion the gas actually ignited at a candle in the defendant's presence; it fired again on the Friday, and yet the defendant neither removed the men and boys, or introduced safety-lamps, nor exhibited danger signals, nor adopted the ordinary precautions to prevent serious results. On the contrary, he permitted Gledhill and his son to go on working with naked lights. As if to add to the risk, the defendant altogether disregarded the special rules respecting the size of the airways, the condition of the doors, the daily examination of the works with a safety-lamp, and the constant attention necessary to the effective operation of the ventilating furnace. The sectional area of the airways was, in one place, only half the prescribed minimum size, none of the doors were either checked or doubled, and the furnace, instead of being attended to day and night, was at least once a week (from Saturday afternoon until Monday morning) utterly neglected. Moreover, the defendant had no plans of the mine, and had thus incurred the hazard that frequently accompanies the unexpectedly striking into old works. The want of management and discipline in this pit was discreditable to the owners, and betrayed either unpardonable carelessness or great incapacity on the part of the defendant as the underviewer.

The offences complained of were the subject of eight informations, to which the defendant pleaded guilty; but he urged in mitigation that the fatal explosion was the first that had occurred in this pit; that he had not time to fulfil the duties required of him; and that he received only a guinea a week for his services.

The magistrates considered this was no excuse for the defendant, who ought not to have undertaken duties which he was unable to perform; but having done so he must abide by the consequences. At the same time, they thought the salary he received was very paltry, and reflected some blame on those who employed him.

The Bench fined the defendant, on each of the first seven charges 2*l.* and costs, and on the eighth charge (for not having a colliery plan) 5*l.* and costs; or in default of payment, the defendant to be imprisoned for ten days in each of the first seven cases, and for one calender month in the eighth case.

Benjamin Johnson, the banksman at the colliery, then pleaded guilty to an information charging him with the breach of a special rule in having allowed miners to descend the pit before it had been signalled from the bottom that the underground works had been examined.

Mr. Skipworth observed that as the banksman was known to have violated the law in this respect at the express instigation of the underviewer, and had stated to the latter his objection to neglect the rule, he (Mr. Skipworth) was instructed not to press for a heavy penalty. The only object of the prosecution was to convince the defendant and others similarly engaged that the rules devised for the safety of human life must not be broken through, even at the instance of colliery agents. The Bench fined the defendants 5s. and costs, or in default seven days' imprisonment.

THE BARDSLEY COLLIERY EXPLOSION—FIFTY LIVES LOST.—At the inquest upon the sufferers by this explosion a large amount of very interesting evidence was taken. Before the enquiry was commenced, Mr. Dickinson, the Government Inspector, called the attention of the coroner to the desirableness of ascertaining not only how the deceased came to their deaths, but also whether the explosive gas came from some sudden outburst, or by the regular production of the mine overpowering the means of ventilation; how and where the gas was fired, &c., as with regard to the prevention of similar accidents it was important that these points should be cleared up. Mr. T. L. Whitehead, the viewer, was the first witness. He commenced a survey of the mine on Thursday, Jan. 28, continued it on Friday, and next went on the morning of Tuesday, the day of the explosion. He was accompanied by Wm. Hibbert, the chief underlooker, with his brother James, also an underlooker, and two of his own assistants, one being a son of Mr. Wilde. He remained in the mine until about five on Tuesday evening. All the three days he was engaged in the upper or two-feet mine, and had not finished there. The upper mine is seven yards above the lower or Peacock Mine. He had been in the mine since the explosion, but could not give any idea as to its cause. When he came up on Tuesday there was no indication of any kind that could lead him to a suspicion that an explosion was possible; he had not got off the bank when it occurred.—Wm. Hibbert said it was eight or ten years since he commenced to assist his father at the colliery. His duty was to look after the workings in both mines. The object of the survey was to check his working plan, and get an enlarged plan, for the satisfaction of the masters and the owner. In the upper and lower mine there were men and boys burned; some of them were dressed, showing that had finished work before the explosion, whilst others had evidently been caught by it in their places. The gin-driver, Samuel Robinson, was burned. He was quite collected and sensible when he went to him, and said to him (Hibbert), "William, I saw the fire come up my brow." The brow is a little more than 200 yds. long, and there are two levels running north and south across it. In No. 1, south level, which is entered about 100 yards down the brow, three men were found dead; the other is 60 yards below. He believed his brother James was with the party who found those men, and he told him that he believed a shot had been fired there. He had since been to examine for himself, and he found that a shot had been fired there, nearly at the end of the level, only 14 ft. from the face, or 2 ft. nearer than a cut-through made for the air. There could be no doubt as to the fact of the shot; it was meant to blow the floor up in order to make a wagon road, but it had not done its work, as it only blew out the stemming. The wadding was left, and they found it. He had been in the level on the day of the explosion with Mr. Whitehead; they only left it a few minutes before five in the evening. It was the last place in which they had been dialling, and on leaving it they went direct to the shaft and came out. When they left the level a few minutes before five there was no appearance whatever of gas. His rule was never to have a shot fired between the face and the air-course—always to have a cut-through outside; but this shot was 2 ft. beyond one. They did not dial nearer than about 100 yards from the face in the level, simply because Mr. Whitehead lived at Rochdale, and he wanted to catch the 6·15 train at Oldham; he stopped until the last moment possible. From the place where he (Hibbert) said the shot was fired he traced as well as he could the course of the fire from the gas. It passed from the face of the coal to the gin-brow. From this brow the fire, he believed, passed down the downcast shaft to the lower mine, but how many men and boys it may have blown from the mouth of the two-feet into the shaft he did not know. The three men before spoken of used safety lamps; they never allowed candles to be taken down either pit. In the level where the shot was fired, and in the last cut-through but one, he found a lamp. It was perfectly right, but was wrapped up in a cap, which, he had no doubt, was done to prevent the light being blown out by the blast. In the same cut-through he found a waistcoat with lucifer matches in the pocket. He could not tell why they were taken down; they should have used touch-paper to fire the shot. Matches were forbidden by the rules. Open lights were allowed in the downcast two-feet mine mouthing; at the top of the gin-brow there; in the mouthing of the lower mine at the upcast shaft; and at the mouthing of the upper or two-feet mine. There was a furnace in the lower mine at this shaft, and it was fed with a spit of air down the shaft, which went through only one working, connected with No. 1 north level. The furnace was effectively protected from the return air, there being a separate pit to take that air from both sets of working into the stone mine, whence it passed into the upcast at a point 18 yards clear above the furnace. With these exceptions safety-lamps were used throughout the whole workings. The larger proportion were locked, but not all. They had been, in consequence of Mr. Dickinson's recommendation, when consulted by him (Hibbert), getting them fitted with locks as quickly as the lampmaker could do it. James Hibbert corroborated his brother's statements as far as regards the shot and general state of the workings, and gave a large amount of technical evidence. The other witnesses' evidence was much of the same nature. The shot being generally considered the primary cause of the explosion, which was increased in intensity by coming upon other gas regularly given off in the lower mine. The mine is generally acknowledged to be very fiery, but there appears to have been, according to the general opinion of the witnesses, ample means provided for preventing accidents. The ventilation was good, and all lamps in order.

Death from Falling Down a Shaft.—At Groves Colliery, St. Helens, Ralph Mercer, aged 19, fell down the shaft, 200 yards, and was killed. The men are lowered in two cages, the one being raised whilst the other is lowered. When near the top the deceased missed his footing, and fell to the bottom, the body being fearfully mangled and disfigured. The inquest was to be held yesterday (Friday).

Accident in Blasting.—At Blackleyhurst Colliery, John Ashall was rendered senseless, and otherwise injured, through the explosion of a blast-hole. It is supposed that the iron rammer struck fire and ignited the gunpowder. The man continues in a precarious condition.

Boy Killed through Chain Breaking.—At Adelaide Colliery, West Auckland, John Alderson was crushed to death between some tubs, which were allowed to roll down an incline through the chain, which was single-linked, breaking. Mr. Atkinson, the Government Inspector, recommended the substitution of wire-rope and larger drums. At the inquest a verdict of "Accidentally Killed" was returned.

Death from Unfenced Machinery.—At Bradley Engine Pit, near Wigan, George Bentham was killed by a horse-tree falling down the shaft and striking him. The horse-tree was displaced by the ascending of the cage; and it is thought that had it been screened the accident would have been prevented.

ON THE METHODS GENERALLY EMPLOYED IN CORNWALL, IN DRESSING TIN AND COPPER ORES.

At the Institution of Civil Engineers, on Tuesday, the discussion upon Mr. Henderson's paper (see last week's Journal), was continued throughout the evening. In commencing the discussion, allusion was made to Oxland's process for removing wolfram from tin, as practised at the Drake Walls Tin Mine. The tinstuff being roasted with soda, the wolfram combined with it, and formed tungstate of soda, which being soluble in water could be easily removed. This was important, as it appeared probable that tungsten would be, by Jacob's process, rendered available in the manufacture of steel, and would also be used in the arts generally.

It was stated that the universal feeling among the better informed "dressing captains" in Cornwall was, that the present methods of dressing ores, requiring such a large proportion of manual labour, was a reflection on the mechanical progress of the age. Mention was made of Mr. Herbert Mackworth's machine for washing coal, by a slow, continuously ascending current of water. The machines, six of which had been set to work since May, 1857, was said to be almost automatic. The difference in the specific gravity of shale and coal being as 2·6 to 1·3, there would evidently be less difficulty in separating the ordinary minerals of Cornwall, and experiments on a small scale promised successful results.

Allusion was made to the machine for washing coal, introduced into this country by Monsieur Berard, of St. Ettienne, at the period of the Great Exhibition, in 1851, when a council medal was awarded to it. Improvements had already been made in it by Petherick, and this latter machine had already been improved upon by Edwards, whose machine consisted of two cisterns, each having in their side an aperture covered by a flexible diaphragm, which could be projected inwards, by a connecting rod having a stroke of 6 in. This motion presses upwards the mass of water in the cistern, projecting it through the gratings covering the cisterns, upon which the coal was consecutively laid in a film. The coal, being of less specific gravity than the shale and pyrites, was by the action of the water beneath, pressed upwards, and was removed by scrapers having a slow motion, while the heavier particles fell through the gratings into the cisterns below. In extracting ores the reverse action occurred, the valuable portions falling into the cisterns, while the lighter refuse was washed away from above the gratings.

Various improvements in the ordinary machines were suggested, and regret was expressed that machinery generally was not in the advanced state in Cornwall that was desirable for the treatment of such valuable minerals. It was stated that the utmost nicety was required in the separation of metal from the ores of tin and copper, especially as in the case of the latter mineral the present average quantity of metal extracted did not exceed 6 per cent. of the quantity of ore raised. Instances were given of only 17½ lbs. and 17 7-10 lbs. of tin being extracted from each ton of ore raised, and yet from that apparently small return an adequate profit was made.

The coal-washing machine was stated to have been originally invented in the North of England, and to have been introduced into the West of England by Mr. John Taylor, by whom it had been adapted as a separator for the ores of tin and copper. The deficiencies of the present process in Cornwall were admitted, and it was suggested that the great point was to continue the crushed and triturated stuff from the stamps in constant progress through all its stages, so that the mass should not be allowed to come to rest; this, it was urged, was very practicable, wherever there are copious supplies of water, and the machinery was improved with that object in view. Upon this principle the success of the coal washing machine was based. Great improvements have been introduced into the machines in the Austrian mines, and very successful results had been obtained. It was shown that it was not desirable to reduce some ores to too fine a powder; this error had been committed in some of the gold crushing mills, and to this cause must, in some degree, be attributed the failures that had occurred during the gold mania.

It was practicable to extract with profit minute fractions of gold from a poor matrix. A mine in Hungary was instanced, whence, from a depth of 200 fms., the gold matrix was raised, and skilfully manipulated as to work at a profit, although only producing one-tenth of an ounce of gold from a ton of the matrix.

The great merit of Mr. Henderson's paper was generally admitted, and it was hoped that it would be followed by other papers descriptive of the improved crushing and other machines, which require to be more generally known.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—Messrs. BOUVERY and CRESTIN, Lyons, France: Single and double-acting machine with electro-magnetic motive power.—P. HILL, Hampstead: Machinery for making cams, and for cutting and shaping metals and other materials.—W. E. NEWTON, Chancery-lane: Machinery for mining coal and other mineral substances.—R. and G. HEATON, Birmingham: Annealing metals.—J. M. NAPIER, W. THORBURN, York-road: Planing shaping, and slotting.—J. BETHELL, Westminster: Manufacture of coke and fuel.—W. H. TOOTH, Southwark: Polishing plate glass, sheet glass, and other substances.—J. ELDER, Glasgow: Arrangement or construction of steam-engines and boilers.—R. WARE, Plumstead: Galvanic batteries.—J. WOTHERSPOON, Ayr: Railway breaks.—H. W. HART, Birmingham: Regulating the pressure of gas.—R. COLEMAN, Chelmsford: Agricultural implements.—J. A. BOUCK, Manchester: Manufacture of sulphate of copper, and in obtaining certain useful products from such manufacture.—T. and T. TAYLOR, H. NELSON, Manchester, H. SPENCER, Rochdale: Steam-engines and apparatus connected therewith.—P. ASHCROFT: Improved mode of supporting the rails of railways in their chairs.—W. CLARK, Chancery-lane: Hydraulic apparatus for obtaining motive power.—J. and E. HARTHAN, Timbersbrook, Chester: Engine for obtaining motive power.

NOVEL LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE—ECONOMISING MOTIVE-POWER.—Mr. G. Inman, Poplar, has just specified his patent (through Mr. Campin, the patent agent) for an improved construction of locomotive engine, which is certainly worthy the attention of the scientific world. The specification states that the invention consists in economising motive-power when applied to locomotion in the manner, and by the means, hereafter set forth, that is—"I cause," says the patentee, "high-pressure steam, or other motive-power, to expand a series of hollow discs, or chambers, arranged around the boss of the driving or motive wheels of the locomotive. These discs or chambers are connected by radial pipes to the boss of the wheel, and have attached to the outer or moveable ends radial rods, which pass through the periphery of the wheel, the feet of which bear upon the road or way in succession, for the purpose of pressing the engine forward. The steam, or other motive-power, is generated in a boiler mounted on the frame of the engine, and is conducted through the hollow axle of the driving-wheel to the boss of the wheel, whence it passes through the radial steam-pipes to the several hollow discs, or steam chambers: or the steam is conducted through pipes passing through the boss, and connected to, and communicating with, the radial steam-pipes and working discs or chambers. At the inner end of the boss of each driving-wheel is an annular valve, which admits and discharges the steam at the proper time to and from the several steam chambers in succession, and by an arrangement of shifting gear the position of this valve may be changed at pleasure, so as to reverse the motion." The inventor prefers to make the working chambers of discs of India-rubber, joined together at their outer edges by a ring of metal, which will prevent them from expanding in the direction of their diameter; but when great power is required to be exerted, the expanding and contracting chambers may be made wholly of metal, and of any suitable construction. The drawings annexed to the specification show a driving or motive-wheel, which has a steam-way through its axis, with radial tubes connected at right angles with the same, the other ends of which terminate in the disked steam chambers, to which the radial rods are attached, and by which they are worked. Between the radial pipes are proper spokes for the wheels. The drawings also show different forms of steam chambers or discs; and the patentee states that in larger engines there may be feet jointed to the end of the radial rods suitable for the kind of work, road, and way, and these feet might be sufficiently large to travel on marshy ground, and form what might be termed a portable railway. These driving-wheels might be attached to an ordinary locomotive engine, in pairs or otherwise, by simply connecting the supply and exhaust-pipes with the boiler, removing the supply and the exhaust-pipes from the present cylinder to the boss of the wheel. The patentee states that he does not restrict himself to the precise arrangement of parts shown and described, but he claims the inventions described in the outset of the specification.

SAFETY-CAGES.—A very ingenious contrivance has been invented by Mr. James Owen, of Pendlebury, near Manchester, for preventing the fall of the cage in the event of the rope breaking. The catches which arrest the cage in case of breakage are connected with rods communicating with the rope, and are secured to a wrought-iron plate on the side of the cage. When the ropes break the rods fall, and the levers are forced down by a spring, causing the end of the lever to pierce into the guide rods, and hold the cage fast. Their invention has been extensively adopted, and from the testimonials we have seen appears to have given general satisfaction.

COMPRESSING FUEL.—Mr. Andrew Spottiswoode, James-street, Buckingham-gate, has patented an improved method of compressing fuel; which consists in an arrangement by which the mould containing the fuel to be compressed is successively brought under a lever press, a hydraulic press, and a delivering ram, by means of a rotating table. The fuel when compressed is carried from the machine on endless elastic web.

The mail steamer from California, with dates from San Francisco to Jan. 5, brought $1,565,000 in gold. The most important feature of the news from California is the destruction by fire of the town of Downieville, entailing a loss of about half a million dollars.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the NEXT HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the London and North-Western Railway Company will be HELD at the Euston Station, London, on Friday, the 19th day of February, 1858, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, for the transaction of the general business of the company; and after such general business is concluded, the MEETING will be made SPECIAL, for the purpose of considering, and, if approved of, authorising an agreement with the South Staffordshire Railway Company, for the working and use of that railway after the determination of the existing lease thereof, and for giving all needful directions for carrying such agreement into effect.

CHANDOS, Chairman.
ROBT. BENSON, Deputy-Chairman.
H. BOOLH, C. E. STEWART, } Secretaries.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1858, Euston Station.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Madras Railway Company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Thursday, the 18th day of February inst., at One o'clock precisely, in conformity with the terms of the Company's Deed of Settlement.

The Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 11th to the 18th inst., both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

JAMES WALKER, Managing Director.

33, New Broad-street, London, E.C., Feb. 5, 1858.

TRESAVEAN MINE, CORNWALL.—The adventurers having given notice to determine the sett, under a power therein contained, an opportunity offers for a good company, under spirited management, to work this celebrated mine under a new sett; and arrangements may be made in reference to taking the machinery at a valuation.

The mine is so well known, that it is almost needless to say that for many years it has been worked at a profit, and has made extraordinary returns to the adventurers, having produced dividends, since the working in 1819, amounting to more than £450,000 (being about one-third of the value of the ores raised), mainly from one lode, known as the Old Lode.

The sett contains many parallel lodes, and there is every prospect, under a prudent and spirited management, of the adventure being a most profitable investment.

For particulars and to treat for the sett, application should be made to REGINALD ROGERS, Truro, Cornwall.—Truro, Jan. 16, 1858.

GREAT CRINNIS COPPER MINES.
In 6000 shares.—Deposit, £1 per share.
On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

The permanent committee and bankers to be appointed by the shareholders, as soon as the share list is closed. The applications for shares will be examined, and approved of, by a provisional committee of known respectability.

These mines were worked from 1812 to 1828, and produced enormous quantities of copper ore. One deposit alone yielded ores of the value of considerably more than £1,000,0 0 sterling.

A company was formed a few years since to work these mines. They have been drained, and an active search has been made for the counterpart of the large deposit which was expected to be found in deeper levels. This company was constituted as a "scrip," or non-registered company, and as all the subscribed capital is expended, through the anonymous character of the company no further capital can be raised. The present company must be wound-up and closed, in consequence of the impossibility of raising funds.

It is the opinion of practical men that the counterpart of the last deposit of ore has been found in the 80 fathom level east. Copper ores have been sold from this level during the last four months of the value of about £2000. Although this result is arrived at, the company has no funds to prosecute the undertaking in deeper levels.

An advertisement has already appeared, soliciting the present shareholders to take the new shares, and the result is that about 1500 shares are still undisposed of, which are now offered to the public, though a preference will be given to the original holders. The opportunity now open to the public is rarely to be met with. Instead of paying a large sum for a naked piece of ground, the machinery and all the works are offered to the new company for £1000. The auction value of the machinery is considered to be about £3000. Therefore, all the works, thoroughly drained and secured, and all the apparatus, would become the property of the new company for the sum named, which is considered a most advantageous purchase. The following is the course which the new company will adopt.

It is intended to form a company strictly under the Cost-book System, in 6000 shares; deposit, £1 per share. This sum would pay for the mines (£4:00), and a whim-engine (say, £1000), leaving £1000 to be applied to assist the labour cost for about three months. Then, a call of 5s. per share is recommended, which would assist the cost for four months more. It is thought that the 100 fm. level might be extended to the line of the new run of ore ground discovered in the 80 fm. level in about six months. The 100 fm. level must be driven about 20 fms. further east and communicated with the Union shaft, and the winze must be completed from the bottom of the 60 to the rise in the back of the 80 fm. level. If the new run of ore should increase in value in the same ratio from the bottom of the 80 to the 100 fm. level as it has in the top of the rise in the back of the 80 to the bottom of that level, it would be one of the most valuable shoots of ore in the county; it is worth 7l. 10s. per fm. in the top of the rise, about 7 or 8 fms. above the 80, and immediately under, in the bottom of the level, it is worth £30 per fm. If these works are carried out with vigour, it will soon prove a valuable mine.

The old company is in 40,000 shares, therefore one share in the projected company would equal nearly seven in the old.

Application for shares, in the annexed form, and further information, can be obtained from Mr. W. CHARLES, 27, Austinfriars, E.C., London, to whom all communications are to be addressed.

GREAT CRINNIS MINES.—To the Provisional Committee.

GENTLEMEN,—I will take shares, or any part thereof, in the new company now being formed for working these mines, in accordance with the advertisement I have read, and I hereby agree to pay the deposit of £1 per share whenever called upon to do so.

I am, Gentlemen,
Address .....
Reference .....

DALE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital, £21,000, in shares of £1 each; 10s. payable on allotment, and the remainder as may be required.
OFFICES,—5, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.

The Dale Mine is situated in North Staffordshire, and presents an unusually favourable opportunity to those who seek a safe and profitable investment.

The outlay up to the present time has been made judiciously and economically, and has so far laid open the resources of the mine as to enable one of the most experienced mining authorities of the day—Mr. J. H. Hitchins, of the Devon Great Consols—to pronounce in a very decided manner as to the profitable results of its further working.

Adjoining Dale are the Ecton Mines, which have paid to the Duke of Devonshire from £50,000 to £70,000 per annum for 30 years. Dale is opening out in exactly the same manner, and presents even more favourable indications than Ecton did at the same depth.

The outlay of about £2500 will bring Dale Mine down to the depth at which Ecton began to make its great riches. A junction between the Pipe vein and the Immense cross-course, called the "Lum," is about 20 fathoms below the present bottom of the mine; and other experienced agents, well able to judge, confirm Mr. Hitchins's decided opinion, that when this is reached, if not before, its productiveness will be found very great, and Dale will become a permanently dividend-paying mine.

Applications for shares to be made to the secretary, Mr. J. D. BRUNTON, at the offices of the company; from whom, and also from Messrs. J. J. REYNOLDS and SON, 1, Royal Exchange-buildings, may be obtained prospectuses, with plans of the mine, and reports.

The following is an abstract of Mr. J. H. Hitchins's report, which is very full:—In compliance with your request, I have examined this mine. I feel much satisfaction in being able to report favourably thereon. Your operations are carried on in the same range of lime rock as Ecton. No. 3 lode and Johnson's lode are in the crystallised grey lime rock, and pretty nearly similar in their characteristics to the Pipe vein, which circumstances are, in my opinion, so many additional proofs that this unusually strong metalliferous vein will prove a very prolific one at a depth not much greater than the present bottom level. There are some other rake veins and feeders which will exercise a beneficial influence on the future produce of the mine. I have much pleasure in directing your attention to the main feature of the mine—the Pipe vein, from which the return of ore, to the value of 2000l., cannot but be deemed highly satisfactory; it has proved a strong and highly metalliferous vein all the way from the surface, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is my most decided opinion it will prove very permanently productive and profitable at its junction with the cross veins and feeders before referred to, and more particularly when it meets with the large cross-course called the "Lum," which it is calculated will take place about 25 fathoms below the bottom of the present workings. This "Lum," when driven through in the adit, produced large stones of ore, similar to those from the Pipe vein, which is another fact very strongly in favour of a great deposit being realised at their junction. There are many other very promising objects within your sett, but I would advise your operations to be confined to the main Pipe vein—so particularly recommended and dwelt on—until its produce shall yield you a surplus for other trials. In conclusion, I not only consider this undertaking one of a very promising character, but a decidedly safe one, and that it will result in a profitable investment, if properly carried out.

THE CARDIFF PRESERVED COAL AND COKE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Incorporated pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856.
Capital £20,000, in 4000 shares of £5 each.—Paid up in full at the time of subscription.
REGISTERED OFFICE,—BLACKWEIR, CARDIFF.
SECRETARY—Mr. George Ashcroft.

A manufactory is now erected at Blackweir, Cardiff, and the manufacture and sale of the material commenced.

The patentee has undertaken to manage the works of the company, without remuneration for his time and experience, until dividends at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum are paid to the shareholders. A stipulation to this effect is incorporated in the Articles of Association, which may be seen at the office of the company by persons desirous of subscribing for shares,—a small number only remain on sale.

Specimens may be seen, every information obtained, and references given, at the office of the company, Blackweir, Cardiff, Mr. GEORGE ASHCROFT, secretary, to whom applications for shares should be made. Specimens are also deposited and information obtained from—

Messrs. W. and G. RICHARDSON, 70, Cornhill, London.
Capt. HAVISIDE, 68, Cornhill, London.
CHARLES ROSS, Esq., Exchange-street, Liverpool.
Messrs. BARNARD, THOMAS, and Co., Albion Chambers, Bristol.
Messrs. RICHARD CORY and SONS, Swansea and Cardiff.
SANKEY GARDNER, Esq., Neath.
Capt. PERRY, Jerusalem Subscription Rooms, Cornhill, London.

The material manufactured by this company possesses the following advantages:—
1. It is from 8 to 12 per cent. stronger than any coal from which it may be made.
2. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN TONS can be stowed on board ship in the space required for 100 tons of coal.
3. The blocks are of uniform size and weight (56 lbs. each), and they become harder and make a more enduring fire after the lapse of ten or twelve months than when newly made.

ASPHALTE OR PITCH, 4s. per ton; TAR OIL, 2d. per gallon; COMPOSITION to PREVENT RUST in STEAM BOILERS, 10d. per gall.; at JNO. METCALF'S, Miles Platting Chemical Works, Manchester.

In the Court of Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.—Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the Cause of ELEY v. MANINI AND OTHERS.
IN RE CARRACK DEWS UNITED MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in the above Cause, and bearing date the 6th day of January last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 24th day of February inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING

100 (7900ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant Chas. Guerrino Manini.
5 (7900ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant Edgar Cavell Chaplin; and
250 (7900ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendants William Parnell and Alfred Richards (as assignees of the estate and effects of John Paul, a bankrupt).

Respectively of and in the said MINES, or as many of the said several shares of the said several defendants as may be necessary to satisfy the said Order, or Decree, and of and in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINES.

For further information, application may be made to Mr. JOSIAH BERRY, plaintiff's solicitor, 27, Bucklersbury, London; or to Mr. STOKES, solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Feb. 10, 1858.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—THE VALUABLE LEASES AND MACHINERY OF THE ESGAIR MWYN MINING COMPANY FOR ABSOLUTE SALE.

MESSRS. EVERSFIELD AND HORNE are instructed by the Official Liquidator to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, in London, on Tuesday, the 9th March, at Twelve o'clock, in One Lot, without reserve, the LEASES held under the Crown of the LEAD MINES known as the ESGAIR MWYN, situate in that portion of Cardiganshire so celebrated for its rich metalliferous products (the Lisburne Mines being in the immediate neighbourhood).

This mine has been most favourably reported on by mineral surveyors of eminence, and can be worked by a very moderate capital, as all the preliminary expenses have been incurred, and the delay consequent upon a new working thereby avoided. The machinery, including a new water-wheel, 36 ft. in diameter, is of the most approved description, and has been erected within the last few years at a considerable outlay.

In addition to the Esgair Mwyn, the company have obtained on favourable terms a Crown lease of the adjoining property of Esgair Ddu, which there is every reason to believe will be found a valuable adjunct to the former.

Particulars may be obtained at the office of WILLIAM TURQUAND, Esq., the official liquidator, Old Jewry Chambers; of JOHN CHAPPLE, Esq., solicitor, 19, Great Carter-lane, Doctors' Commons; at the Hafod Arms, Devil's Bridge (the landlord of which will direct parties to the property); at the Inns of Aberystwith; and of Messrs. EVERSFIELD and HORNE, Auctioneers to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, 40, Parliament-street, London.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed by the Inspectors of the Estate of Messrs. Swayne and Bovill, to SELL BY AUCTION, in lots, without reserve, at the WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR, on Monday, the 22d day of March next, and following days, at Eleven each day, the costly MACHINERY and TOOLS, including a powerful 19 in. centre self-acting lathe, with 20 ft. bed, by Smith, Beacock, and Tannett: a 13 in. centre, double-geared, self-acting slide lathe, by Collier, with 18 ft. 6 in. bed; a 15½ in. centre self-acting screw-cutting lathe, with 15 ft. bed, and a 10 in. centre self-acting screw-cutting lathe, with 20 ft. bed, both by Paw, Curtis, and Madeley; a 12 in. centre, double-geared, self-acting lathe, by Davis, Leeds; a 7 in. centre self-acting screw-cutting lathe, with 10 ft. bed, by Collier; a strong 13 in. self-acting, double-geared lathe, by Fox, with 12 ft. bed; 2 very powerful surfacing lathes, with 7 ft. 6 in. and 5 ft. 2 in. face plates, capable of facing surfaces 12 ft. and 8 ft. diameter; self-acting boring bars; 6 strong lathes, for facing and boring railway wheels; 4 pairs of 8 in., 9 in., and 10 in. centred back-geared head stocks, with wood beds; 1 pair of 8 in. single geared head stocks; an 8 in. centre lathe, with 6 ft. bed; a self-acting planing machine, by Whitworth, will plane a surface 8 ft. long and 3 ft. wide; a very strong, self-acting, vertical drilling machine, by Smith, Beacock, & Tannett; a self-acting shaping machine, with 10 in. stroke, by same makers; slotting machine, screwing machine to screw up to 1¾ in., 3 wall drilling machines, key way grooving machine, foot lathe; 350 ft. of turned wrought-iron shafting, from 2⅝ in. to 4½ in.; rigger wheels, drums, and driving gear; 2000 ft. leather bands, 50 vices, work benches, 5 tons cast-steel tools, sets of Whitworth's taps and dies, with stocks, gauges, 10 cwts. cast-steel chisels, 12 smiths' forges, 20 anvils, several tons of smiths' tools, 10 ton over-head traveller, powerful foundry jib crane, crane, shank, and hand ladles, 4 wrought-iron cupolas, stove trucks, erection of core stove, grindstones, crabs; set of 10 ton shear legs, with crab; 10 ton wharf crane, punching and shearing machine, loom mail, wagon, cart, plate and angle iron furnaces, shaping plates, and numerous other effects.

To be viewed on Friday and Saturday previous to the sale. Catalogues, at 6d. each (without which no person will be admitted), may be had of Messrs. HUGHES, KEARSEY, and MASTERMAN, solicitors, Bucklersbury, E.C.; of Messrs. W. MURRAY, SON, and HUTCHINS, solicitors, Birchin-lane, E.C. (late 11, London-street); of Messrs. TURQUAND and YOUNGS, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

SIX HYDRAULIC PRESSES, 12 in. RAMS.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed by Messrs. B. Bovill and Sons to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Thursday, the 25th day of March next, at Twelve, at Messrs. Swayne and Bovill's Works, Milwall, Poplar, in lots, SIX very powerful HORIZONTAL HYDRAULIC PRESSES, made by Messrs. Swayne and Bovill, for compressing hay, and used but for a short period only; each press is double acting, having a cylinder at either end, with 12 in. ram and pumps; there are four 2½ in. square thread set screws to each press, with brass nuts, and the opening between the two ends is 12 ft. 6 in. long, by 3 ft. 6 in. wide; there are rollers to each for hooping the bales. The presses are made of Stirling's patent iron, well fitted, and in good order. Also, at the same time will be sold, about TEN LOADS of SOUND SQUARED TIMBER, used as framing to carry the presses, and ONE CUTTING MACHINE.

To be viewed with the other effects. See preceding advertisement.

THREE STEAM-ENGINES AND BOILERS, 16, 70, and 80-horse power.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed by the Inspectors of the Estate of Messrs. Swayne and Bovill to SELL, BY AUCTION, with the other machinery, Millwall, Poplar, THREE STEAM-ENGINES and BOILERS, including a new double cylinder, high-pressure, and condensing Steam Beam Engine, with 16 in. and 32 in. cylinders, equal to 70-horse power, made by Messrs. Swayne and Bovill; also, a double cylinder Steam Beam Engine (Siemen's Patent), equal to 80-horse power; a 16-horse power high-pressure Beam Engine, Donkey Pumping Engine, two Cornish Boilers, each 25 ft. long, 7 ft. diam., one fitted with two tubes, the other with one large tapering tube, steam-pipes, valves, and connections, and the brick fixing.—To be viewed with the other effects. See preceding advertisement.

WIDNES OIL WORKS AND SOAPERY, RUNCORN GAP, NEAR ST. HELENS AND WARRINGTON, LANCASHIRE.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK very respectfully announces that he is favoured with instructions from the proprietor, who is declining the business, on account of his intended change of residence, to SELL BY AUCTION, on Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858, on the premises of the said works known as the WIDNES OIL WORKS, Runcorn Gap, near St. Helens and Warrington, Lancashire, viz:—ALL that PLOT or PARCEL of LAND containing, by admeasurement, 2712 square yards, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, which is leased for an unexpired term of 67 years, at the low rental of £50 per annum, from the St. Helens Railway and Canal Company, upon which are erected these exceedingly valuable works, the whole being upon the said line of railway and canal, thus affording the utmost facility for transit of goods to and from London, Liverpool, and Manchester, the coal and iron districts, and indeed all parts of the kingdom or abroad.

The BUILDINGS, which are numerous, are built of brick of the best construction. The UTENSILS and PLANT are likewise of the most modern class, and embrace ten cast-iron stills, six of about 30 barrels, and four of 70 and 75 barrels of resin each; five wrought-iron coolers, perfectly portable, being fitted together with flange-joints, and bolts and nuts, holding 4000 gallons each; ten boiling pans, holding 580 gallons; a number of iron vats, holding from 5 to 8 tons each; lead worms; 16 vats of timber, containing each about 1½ ton; several cast-iron reservoirs, large and small, with wrought-iron covers; steam and water-pipes; 6-horse steam-engine and two boilers; and a large quantity of other valuable plant, utensils, and effects, adapted for carrying on the trade of resin or other oil or grease manufacturer; together with the necessary plant for soap-making, &c., all in fine working condition. There is also an abundant supply of the purest water from an Artesian well belonging to, and being on, the premises. The proprietor has also a right of taking water from the canal to an unlimited extent for the purpose of the works.

ORDER OF SALE.—The sale to commence punctually at Twelve o'clock, and the whole, including land, buildings, plant, utensils, &c., will be offered first in one entire lot, as a working concern; and if not so sold, then the land, buildings, steam-engine, and boilers, without the working plant, utensils, &c., will be offered in one lot: after which the whole of the working plant, steam-engine, boilers, utensils, &c., will be proceeded with, and sold piecemeal.

For further particulars see catalogues, which, with any other information, may be had at the offices of the auctioneer, Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester; or 4, Kirkgate, Leeds.

IRELAND.—Mr. WHEATLEY KIRK is instructed to PREPARE FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, the WHOLE of that exceedingly valuable FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, LAND, BUILDINGS, TOOLS, PLANT, and MACHINERY, known as the SHANNON FOUNDRY, Limerick, Ireland.—Further particulars in future papers, or of the auctioneer.

STEAM-ENGINES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, including BEAM, CONDENSING, or HIGH-PRESSURE, HORIZONTAL or VERTICAL; also, LOCOMOTIVES, BOILERS, ENGINEERS' TOOLS, RAILWAY, COLLIERY, or OTHER PLANT AND MACHINERY, may be had on the shortest notice, on application to WHEATLEY KIRK, merchant engineer, auctioneer, and valuer, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

N.B. See his Weekly Circular (established 1850), which may be had by post free.

SOUTH WALES.—Mr. ARTHUR O. DAVIES, of Dowlais, is authorised to TREAT for the SALE of TWO VERY VALUABLE GOING COLLIERIES in South Wales.

Also, TO LET, an EXTENSIVE TRACT of STEAM COAL, on a long lease, at a moderate royalty, with a railway running through the property.

For terms, apply as above.

PONTERWYD SILVER-LEAD MINE TO BE DISPOSED OF.—This mine is situated in the centre of a good mineral district, 11 miles from Aberystwith, the coach road to Rhayader running through a part of the sett. The sett is divided into 2048 shares; £3 10s. per share have been expended on it.

There are erected on the mine TWO good WATER-WHEELS, two whimseys, crusher, dressing-floors, blacksmiths and carpenters' shops, office, agent's house, &c. There are also on the mine several lifts of pumps, two crab winches, and a good supply of working tools, &c.

This sett is very extensive, covering no less than 650 acres of land, intersected throughout with a large number of lodes, producing lead ore, blende, &c.

A great improvement has evidently taken place in this mine lately, and, having the Bog and the Old Llywernog Mines included with this sett, there is every prospect, under a prudent and spirited management, of the adventure being a most profitable investment.

For particulars, and to treat, apply personally to Mr. R. WATKINS, Jamaica Coffee House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill; within daily from One till Two.

TO SCREW AND RIVET MAKERS, &c.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a LEASEHOLD MILL, SHOPS, and MANUFACTORY, with STEAM-ENGINE and valuable and well-adapted MACHINERY for the MANUFACTURE of RIVETS, COPPER BOAT NAILS, &c.; also, a VALUABLE PATENT connected therewith. The property and machinery are new and in working order, and a good trade has been established.

Application may be made, by principals only, to Mr. JOHN CONNFORTH, Berkeley-street; to Mr. JAMES TOMLINSON, Dog Pool Mills; or to Mr. JOHN SCOTT, accountant, 8, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINE, nearly new; 143 EARTH WAGONS, 5 DOBBIN CARTS, in good working condition; 25 tons CONTRACTORS' RAILS, 42 lbs. per yard.—For further particulars, apply to G. S. POLLOCK, Aire and Calder Wharf, Leeds.

LEAD AND ZINC SETT.

SILVER BROOK MINE, NEAR ASHBURTON, DEVON.—This very valuable and extensive SETT, situate in the parish of Ilsington, Devon, is NOW OPEN FOR COMPETITION to any parties desirous of re-working the same. The advantages this mine offers are well worth consideration. An excellent 20 in. pumping engine, hauling engine, and crusher, are now on the mine, and fit for immediate use, which might be purchased at a great sacrifice. All operations underground and at the surface have been carried on on the most approved plans; engine-shaft sunk 86 fms. from the surface, and levels driven considerable distances north-east and south-west on the course of the lode, from which about £6000 worth of lead and zinc have been raised and sold. In the last few fathoms driving, in the 22 fm. level north-east, the nature of the lode changed from a hornblendic character to that of a beautiful gossan and fluor-spar; this level is driven under a hill, leaving 40 fms. backs. An east and west lode, of a copper-bearing character, and producing fine stones of gossan, with quartz and mundic, was discovered a few weeks previous to the mine being abandoned; and the 22 fm. level south-west, if driven a further distance of 30 fms. would prove the lead lode, and intersect the copper lode at a depth of 50 fms. from the surface; thus a valuable mine can easily be laid open.—Application for the above to be made to Messrs. D'ARCY and BEACHEY, solicitors, Newton Abbot, Devon.—Dated Newton Abbot, Feb. 10, 1858.

LEAD MINE.—TO BE LET, the GLENGOLA LEAD MINE, in which there is a nice show of lead at the lowest sinking—about 26 fms. There is an overshot WATER-WHEEL, 18½ ft. in diameter, having a good supply of water to work the pumps; there is also a horse-whim, cottage for a captain, office, stable, magazine, smithy, carpenters' workshop, store, and two dressing-floors.

The mine is within 1½ mile of the quay at Oughterard, from whence the ore can be conveyed by water (16 miles) to the Port of Galway. The sett contains 963 acres.—Apply to G. F. O'FLAHERTIE, Esq, Lemonfield, Oughterard, Ireland.

IMPORTANT SLATE QUARRY, FESTINIOG, NORTH WALES.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a well-established SLATE QUARRY, with the PLANT and OTHER APPARATUS for working it. Also, the FREEHOLD FARM and LANDS whereon the quarry is worked, free of all royalty, consisting of about 140 acres.

The quarry has been worked with great profit to the original proprietors, and is sold only on account of their deaths. The slates can be pronounced as unsurpassed in quality and material, and the quarry is conveniently situated for shipping and country purposes.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. JONES and BLAXLAND, solicitors, Crosby-square, London.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—HAY HEAD HYDRAULIC LIME.—TO BE LET, ON ROYALTY, the valuable MINE of HYDRAULIC LIME-STONE at HAY HEAD, near Walsall. The works are situate on a branch of the Birmingham Canal, by means of which a ready communication may be had with the Midland districts and with London. The lime is well known in the neighbourhood, and has been selected, in preference to all others, for exclusive use in the very extensive works now in progress in the Netherton Tunnel, near Dudley, by means of which the Birmingham Canal is be carried underground for 3000 yards. The works are very complete. There are two shafts and a 25-horse high-pressure engine, with the necessary pumping and winding gear. The kilns are close to the canal. The plant to be taken at a valuation.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. ADAMS, Aldridge, near Walsall.

DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED).—The shareholders of the above company are informed that the Directors have this day made a FURTHER CALL of TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE per share on each and every share of the company, payable at their bankers, either the London and County Bank, Lombard-street, London; or the Northamptonshire Banking Company, Northampton; on or before the 20th day of April next.

By order of the Board, THOMAS NURSE, Sec.
Wellington Chambers, Cannon-street, London, E.C., Feb. 10, 1858.

EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Notice is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the East Indian Iron Company will be HELD at the offices of the company, 8, Austinfriars, London, E.C., on Friday, the 19th day of February inst., at Half-past One o'clock P.M. precisely, in conformity with the terms of the Company's Charter and Deed of Settlement.

The Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 12th to the 19th day of February, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,
Feb. 4, 1858. E. J. BURGESS, Sec.

LYDFORD CONSOLS MINE.—The Committee, having received several enquiries, with a view to the purchase of this sett, with the machinery and materials thereon, hereby give notice, that they will receive TENDERS for the same up to Twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the 17th inst. Terms cash; or a deposit of 20 per cent., and approved bills at two and three months. The committee invite parties to inspect the articles, for which orders will be given on application.

117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, Feb. 5, 1858.

CHOLLACOTT CONSOLS MINES.—I hereby give notice, that the whole of the PROCEEDINGS of the MEETING held at 57, Old Broad-street, E.C., on the 3d February inst., WERE ILLEGAL, and of none effect; and I hereby CAUTION the holders of shares against paying any money to Mr. James Carpenter, or any other person, on account of any alleged call professed to be made at such meeting. By order of the Committee, ROBERT DALY, Sec.

16, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C., London, Feb. 10, 1858.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of adventurers in this mine will be HELD at the offices of the solicitor, Francis Hobler, Esq., No. 26, Bucklersbury, Mansion House, on Tuesday, the 16th February inst., at Half-past Two o'clock. Chair to be taken at Three o'clock precisely. By order, T. W. DEE, Jun., Sec.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.—The FIFTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING per share is now PAYABLE at the office of the company, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of Eleven and Four. L. R. JONES, Sec.

2, New Bank-buildings.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Friday, the 19th day of February inst., at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, in conformity with the terms of the Company's Deed of Settlement.

And notice is hereby further given, that the Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 10th to the 24th day of February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. KOCH, Sec.

187, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, Feb. 5, 1858.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give notice, that they expect to receive from the managers at the mines about the middle of next month information which may be of importance to the shareholders, and, consequently, they have POSTPONED the usual HALF-YEARLY MEETING until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of March next, to be then HELD at the office of the company, at Two o'clock precisely, when the directors will make their report.

The Directors also hereby give notice, that the half-yearly accounts and financial statement will be delivered to the shareholders upon application at the office on and after Friday next, the 15th inst.—33, Broad-street-buildings, Jan. 12, 1858.

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO INJURE A BOILER from SHORTNESS OF WATER with one of my PATENT DOUBLE DISCHARGE 4 in. SAFETY VALVES, with FLOAT attached, to open when the water goes down.

T. ELLIOTT, 33, Tipping-street, Ardwick.

LEVER'S IMPROVED COLLIERY BRATTICE-CLOTH, in all widths, from 18 to 80 in.—For samples and prices, apply to the manufacturer, ELLIS LEVER, 2, Cleveland-buildings, Market-street, Manchester.

BRICKS.—Messrs. OATES AND INGRAM inform brick makers on an extensive scale that their PATENT SOLID BRICK MACHINE is now THOROUGHLY and EFFICIENTLY TESTED, and are prepared to OFFER the following counties to the trade, in districts, either by ROYALTY or PURCHASE:—Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Oxford, Gloucester, Hertford, Berks, Bucks, Huntingdon, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Wilts, Hants, and Isle of Wight.

With this PATENT MACHINE the ordinary surface clay requires no preparation whatever, whilst that of a rocky nature has merely to be passed through rollers in the usual way, AND THENCE, WITHOUT ANY TEMPERING, INTO THE MACHINE, FROM WHICH THE BRICKS ARE REMOVED DIRECT TO THE KILN IN A STATE READY FOR BURNING.

The MACHINE is now making UPWARDS OF THIRTY BRICKS PER MINUTE, at the works of Messrs. KIRK and PARRY, Government contractors, Fort Elson, near Gosport; and also at the Patent Solid Brick Works of T. WELLS INGRAM, Oldbury, near Birmingham.

Application for orders to see the machine in operation to be made to Messrs. OATES and INGRAM, Bradford-street, Birmingham. Samples of clay may be sent and passed through the machine, and the bricks burnt, or a sample brick will be sent to any party wishing to see one.

BLACKALDER FIRE-BRICK COMPANY, WORKS, NEAR PLYMPTON, DEVON.
MANUFACTURERS of PLAIN, CIRCULAR, ARCH, WEDGE, and BULL-HEAD FIRE-BRICKS, FIRE LUMPS, TILES, &c., and every description of FIRE GOODS.
Office, 9, Duke-street, Westminster, London, S.W.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, PERKINS, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for he PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILROAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING and BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

[DUPEE, PERKINS, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*.]

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES,
JERMYN STREET.
The following COURSES OF LECTURES are about to be COMMENCED:—
THIRTY LECTURES on GEOLOGY, by Prof. RAMSAY, F.R.S.; to be delivered on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, at Two P.M., commencing on Monday, the 15th February. Fee for the Course, £1 10s.
FORTY LECTURES on MINERALOGY, by Mr. T. H. HENRY, F.R.S.; to be delivered on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, at Three P.M., commencing on Monday, the 15th inst. Fee for the Course, £2.
FIFTY LECTURES on NATURAL HISTORY, or the Principles of Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, and Palæontology, by Prof. HUXLEY, F.R.S.; to be delivered on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at Ten A.M., commencing on Wednesday, the 17th inst. Fee for the Course, £2.
THIRTY-SIX LECTURES on APPLIED MECHANICS, by Prof. WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S.; to be delivered on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at Twelve o'clock, commencing on Wednesday, the 17th inst. Fee for the Course, £3.
Tickets and prospectuses of the school may be had on application.
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

MULLER'S PRINCIPLES OF PHYSICS AND METEOROLOGY; with 530 Woodcuts, and Two Coloured Engravings. 8vo., 18s.

WEISBACH'S MECHANICS OF MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING. 2 vols., with 900 Woodcuts, £1 19s.

KNAPP, RONALDS, AND RICHARDSON'S CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY; or, Chemistry in its Applications to the Arts and Manufactures—Fuel and its Applications. Vol. I., in Two Parts, most fully Illustrated with 433 Engravings and Four Plates, £1 16s. (This is the Second Edition of *Knapp's Technology.*)
Vol. II. contains Glass, Alum, Potteries, Cements, Gypsum, &c.; with numerous Illustrations, £1 1s.—Vol. III. contains Food generally, Bread, Cheese, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Milk, Sugar, with numerous Illustrations and Coloured Plates, £1 2s.

QUEKETT'S (JOHN) PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE USE OF THE MICROSCOPE. Third Edition, with Eleven Steel and numerous Wood Engravings. 8vo., £1 1s.

DROP. FAU'S ANATOMY OF THE EXTERNAL FORMS OF MAN (FOR ARTISTS). Edited by R. KNOX, M.D. 8vo., and an Atlas of 28 Plates 4to.; Plain, £1 4s.; Coloured, £2 2s.

GRAHAM'S (THOS.) ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY; including the Application of the Science in the Arts. Second Edition, in 2 vols., 8vo., with numerous Wood Engravings, £2.—Vol. II., edited by H. WATTS, F.C.S., just out, £1.

MITCHELL'S (J.) MANUAL OF PRACTICAL ASSAYING; for the Use of Metallurgists, Captains of Mines, and Assayers in general. Second Edition, much enlarged, with Illustrations, &c., £1 1s.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY. Vol. X., 1858, 13s.
Catalogue of Foreign Scientific Works can be had gratis.
London: H. Baillière, Publisher, 219, Regent-street; and 290, Broadway, New York.

MORE STEAM, BETTER FIRES, AND LESS SMOKE.—For Marine, Stationary, and Locomotive Boilers, Mr. LEE STEVENS'S PATENT REGULATING AIR-DOORS are found to be the most effective invention for increasing Steam, subverting Smoke, and promoting Ventilation and Draught; and with his other appliances for Reverberatory, Pottery Kiln, and Furnaces of every peculiarity of construction, constitute a series of improvements for generating heat, economising fuel and preventing smoke, which accomplish all practical requirements.
Testimonials, terms, &c., obtained at 1, FISH STREET HILL, CITY, LONDON, E.C., where information is also given of his improved PATENT GRATES, in which the fires can be kindled at the top or the bottom, so as to produce either SLOW or BRISK combustion, with less smoke than in ANY other open fire-places.

OVERLAND ROUTE.—WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, &c., VIA EGYPT.
The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and MANILLA, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th of every month; and for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by their packets leaving Southampton about the 11th and 27th of the month.
For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street; and at Oriental-place, Southampton.

STEAM UNDER SIXTY DAYS ECLIPSED.
The MARCO POLO of this line sailed with the steam-ship ROYAL CHARTER from Melbourne, and arrived in Liverpool eight days before her.
PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.
BLACK BALL LINE BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN
EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS.
Appointed to Sail from LIVERPOOL on the 5th and 12th of each Month,
FOR MELBOURNE,
Forwarding Passengers by Steam to various Ports in AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

Ship.	Register.	Burthen.	Captain.	Date.
SCOTTISH CHIEF	1052	3000	BUCHAN	5th February.
JAMES CHESTON	1073	3000	BRYAN	12th February.
MARCO POLO	1625	3500	CLARKE	5th March.
NEW SHIP	1200	3000	—	12th March.
DONALD M'KAY	2594	5000	MUNDLE	5th April.
GREAT TASMANIA ...	2140	4500	BREWER	To follow.

The above line is composed of the LARGEST, the FINEST, and FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS in the WORLD, and have been built by the most celebrated builders of the day, including M'Kay, of Boston. They are commanded by men who have already rendered themselves famous, and their equipments and accommodations are unequalled by any line of ships afloat.
The Black Ball Line has had the distinguished honour of a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, who was most graciously pleased to say that she had no idea there were such magnificent ships in her merchant navy.
Freight and passage, apply to the owners, JAMES BAINES and Co., Liverpool; or to T. S. MACKAY and Co., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

IMPORTANT TO MINE OWNERS AND OTHERS REQUIRING IRON OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY FOR CHAINS,
AND ANY PURPOSES WHERE GREAT TOUGHNESS IS NEEDED.
MESSRS. R. AND W. JOHNSON AND CO., of BRADFORD IRONWORKS, NEAR MANCHESTER, can with the greatest confidence RECOMMEND their BEST DOUBLE WORKED SELECTED CHARCOAL SCRAP IRON, as SUPERIOR to ANY ARTICLE ever offered.—For prices, &c., apply to Mr. A. HORSLEY, iron and metal agent, Barlow's-court, Market-street, Manchester.

PUMPING AND WINDING ENGINES.—FOR SALE, an excellent 50 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, two boilers 10 tons each, in perfect condition, nearly new, with fire-proof house. A 24 in. WHIM HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with 10 tons boiler, nearly new, in excellent condition, and drawing machine attached.
As these engines are very superior in make and condition, parties requiring engines will do well to examine them.—Apply to Mr. C. WESCOMB, 21, Southernhay, Exeter.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY AND ASSAY OFFICE,
1, OXFORD COURT, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. R. V. TUSON, F.C.S., F.S.A. (late Demonstrator of Chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital), may be CONSULTED on all SUBJECTS involving CHEMICAL PRINCIPLES; and is prepared to EXECUTE all kinds of METALLURGICAL AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL, and other ANALYSES.
Mr. TUSON has a vacancy for a pupil, resident or otherwise.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES,
DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.
Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," Metallurgical Papers, &c.
Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Instruction in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c.
For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

GUARANTEED PATENTS.—The present practice of granting patents for inventions without examination or discrimination renders their validity and consequent value doubtful and uncertain; and, as the number of applications for patents annually increases, the risk of collision and of anticipation becomes greater. To remedy these evils, the UNDERSIGNED are prepared to GUARANTEE BY BOND the NOVELTY and VALIDITY OF PATENTS PROCURED and SPECIFIED by THEM, on terms which may be known on application.
BARLOW AND CO., Patent Office, 89, Chancery-lane, London.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.
The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs' Registry, 156, Strand.

THE LONDON WINE COMPANY LIMITED.
BRANCH OFFICE, 1, PRINCES STREET, REGENT STREET.
CHIEF OFFICES AND CELLARS, 43 AND 44, LIME STREET.
The DIRECTORS of the LONDON WINE COMPANY SUPPLY PURE WINES and SPIRITS at the lowest possible prices. HENRY ROBERTSON, Manager.

WINES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.
PORT, SHERRY, &c., TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.
These wines, the produce of a British colony which has escaped the vine disease (the vintage occurring in February may account for the same), are, in consequence, wholesome, and are warranted free from acidity and brandy, and are admitted by Her Majesty's Customs at half duty, hence the low price. A Pint Sample Bottle of each for 24 stamps, bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned.
EXCELSIOR BRANDY, Pale or Brown, 15s. per gall., or 30s. per doz. Terms, Cash. Country orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."
J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fenchurch-street, London; Counting-house, First Door on the Left up Railway-place.
"Mr. Denman now supplies these wines at 20s. per dozen; and, as it is our rule not to speak in commendation of articles of which we are ignorant, it gives us much pleasure confidently to recommend these wines to our readers."—John Bull, Jan. 17, 1857.
"We have taken the trouble to try Mr. Denman's wines, and have also submitted them to several of the clergy, and the opinion formed is that they are worthy of being patronised."—Clerical Journal, Oct. 22, 1857.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.
AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO BE
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all chandlers, grocers, &c.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO.,
MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS,
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY,
OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK, FOR SALE OR HIRE.
LONDON OFFICES,—34, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY GRANT LICENSES for the USE of ALL the IMPORTANT PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS in the PERMANENT WAY OF RAILWAYS. They undertake their inspection during the process of manufacture; and, in the case of cast-iron sleepers, guarantee their durability on terms which effect an important reduction in the cost of renewal. Every information will be given on application to W. HOWDEN, Sec.
26, Great George-street, Westminster.

JOHN ROGERSON AND CO., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND MIDDLESBRO'-ON-TEES.
PIG, BAR, PLATE IRON, CHAINS, ANCHORS, FORGINGS, GIRDERS, PIPES, FOUNDRY WORK.
LONGRIDGE'S WEST HARTLEY STEAM COALS (on the Admiralty List), COKING, GAS, HOUSE, AND SMITHS' COALS, COKE, FIRE-BRICKS, &c.

JOHN H. PECK, MANUFACTURER OF RAILWAY OIL COVERS, CART AND WAGON COVERS, OIL CLOTH, STACK COVERS, BOAT SHEETS, TARPAULIN, BRATTICE CLOTH,
COKE AND CORN SACKS, POTATO BAGS, TWINE, &c., WIGAN.
LONDON AGENT.—T. E. WELLER, 15, Duke-street, Adelphi.

SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND JESSOP, HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS of HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS BOILER-PLATE METAL, combining the strength and durability of steel with the malleability of copper; warranted to bear double the pressure of the best boiler-plate iron; RIVETS, ANGLES, and STAYS of the same material. Also, RUSSELL and HOWELL'S PATENT CAST-STEEL TUBES, for multitubular boilers, shafting, railway axles, &c.
Application to be made to SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, and JESSOP, Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; and Messrs. HARVEY and Co., 12, Haymarket, London.

CALVERT'S PATENT PROCESS FOR MAKING COKE AND IRON FREE FROM SULPHUR.
For LICENSES to USE the above process, apply to ROBERT LONDON, Jun., 63, King-street, Manchester.
For APPLICATION of the PATENT to GAS WORKS, apply to Mr. GEORGE TRICKETT, Exchange Chambers, Manchester.

OWEN'S PATENT FOR THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS, BY THE BREAKING OF ROPES AND CHAINS IN COLLIERIES, HOISTS OF MILLS AND WAREHOUSES.
If a rope breaks, the application of this patent to a cage will stop it under all circumstances, and is so simple that it will never be out of working order. It has been the means of preventing accidents at two collieries in Lancashire, and also tried experimentally at several others, all of which have shown the certainty with which it works. The right of use has been purchased by the following concerns, viz.:—
The Earl of Ellesmere, Worsley Colliery, 2 cages.
Mr. John Gibson, Little Hulton Colliery, 2 cages.
Messrs. Rylands and Sons, Manchester, 1 cage.
The Dunkirk Coal Company, Dukinfield, 4 cages.
The Trustees of the late Thomas Kindersley, Clough Hall Colliery, Staffordshire, 4 cages.
The Dukinfield Coal Company, 2 cages.
T. J. and J. Ashton, the Baileyfield Coal Company, Hyde, 2 cages.
Lord Vernon, Poynton Colliery, near Stockport, 11 cages.
The Bardsley Colliery Company, near Ashton-under-Lyne, 4 cages.
Messrs. Clayton and Brooks, near Stockport, 1 cage.
Astley and Bedford Colliery, Messrs. S. Jackson and Co., near Leigh, 10 cages.
Messrs. Knowles, near Manchester, all.
Messrs. Lees, Jones, and Co., Oldham, 2 cages.
Messrs. Thos. Wright and Co., Little Hulton, 4 cages.
Mr. Wrigley, near Oldham, 1 cage.
Mr. Fletcher, Receiver, Clifton Colliery, 14 cages.
Mr. Stanley, Moston Colliery, 5 cages.
THE CHARGE FOR PATENT RIGHT IS—
£6 per cage, the load not exceeding 10 cwts. of coal.
£7 per cage, the load not exceeding 20 cwts. of coal.
£8 per cage, the load exceeding 20 cwts. of coal.
£7 for all hoists.
If required, Mr. JAMES OWEN will give instructions, and superintend the making and application of apparatus necessary for one cage, for which a charge will be made of £1, and railway expenses.—For further particulars, address to JAMES OWEN and Co., Pendlebury, near Manchester.

CONDIE'S PATENT STEAM HAMMERS.—FIRST-CLASS STEAM HAMMERS, from 10 cwts. to 7 tons, suitable for jobbing forges, puddling forges, engineers, ship-builders, wagon builders, smiths, &c., made under the subscriber's personal superintendence. JOHN CONDIE.
Govan Bar Ironworks, Glasgow.

MESSRS. R. & J. COUPE, ENGINEERS and IRONFOUNDERS, MANUFACTURERS of HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, from 10 to 200-horse power; the larger description of engines mounted with their IMPROVED EQUILIBRIUM SLIDE PISTON VALVE, which has proved itself so eminently adapted for winding and other engines.
Clayton Foundry, Wigan.

STEAM PUMPS, FOR LAND AND MARINE PURPOSES, SINGLE or DOUBLE ACTING; sizes from 2½ to 12 in. diameter, and from 4 to 18 in. stroke; by JOHN CAMERON. Used for feeding boilers, raising water (for reservoirs, tanks, irrigation, &c.), turning power, or as a steam fire engine.
Works, Egerton-street, Hulme, Manchester.

ON SALE, and ready for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, ONE NEW HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, of 22-horse power, 17 in. bore of cylinder, and 3 ft. stroke, wrought-iron shaft and cross-head.—May be seen at Messrs. R. and J. COUPE'S engine manufactory, Wigan.

ON SALE, and ready for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, TWO NEW HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, of 12-horse power each, 12 in. bore of cylinder, and 3 ft. stroke, wrought-iron shafts and cross-heads.—May be seen at Messrs. R. and J. COUPE'S engine manufactory, Wigan.

ON SALE, and ready for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, ONE NEW HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, of 10-horse power, bore of cylinder 12 in., stroke 2 ft., wrought-iron shaft and cross-head.—May be seen at Messrs. R. and J. COUPE'S engine manufactory, Wigan.

MESSRS. R. AND J. COUPE HAVE ON HAND, in course of completion, a LARGE ASSORTMENT of HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, varying from 10-horse power to 40-horse power, all with wrought-iron shafts and cross-heads (any of which they could get out in two or three weeks), an inspection of which they respectfully solicit. By confining themselves to this particular class of engines, and the use of their first-class tools, they are enabled to offer to the public a really valuable article at an extremely moderate price.
Engine Manufactory, Wigan.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.
TURBINES OR HORIZONTAL WATER-WHEELS.—MAC ADAM, BROTHERS, AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, propose to SUPPLY and ERECT these WHEELS on any height of fall, and for driving any kind of machinery. They have been engaged in making them for the last ten years, and have erected them in many parts of Ireland, and latterly at the Laxey Lead Mines, Isle of Man, and at Eggleston Mills, near Barnard Castle. They give a much higher percentage of power than the best vertical water-wheels, are cheaply connected to other machinery, and on low falls are not affected by floods or back-water. Further particulars will be given on application.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.
This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.
Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.
Messrs. BRUNTON and Co. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

ELLIS LEVER,
2, CLEVELAND BUILDINGS, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER,
AGENT TO DAVIS FENTON AND CO., QUEEN'S FERRY, FLINT,
WIRE DRAWERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
IMPROVED PATENT ROUND AND FLAT WIRE ROPE,
FOR MINING, RAILWAY, AND GENERAL PURPOSES.
A complete stock of every description kept at the Liverpool depôt, 6, Wapping.

THOS. GEMMELL AND CO., WIRE ROPE MANUFACTURERS,
WORKS, FIRHILL ROAD, SPRINGBANK, GLASGOW.
WAREHOUSES—Finnieston Quay, Glasgow; 10, King-street, Liverpool; 43, Marischal-street, Aberdeen; 46, Osborn-street, Hull.
AGENTS.
HENRY J. MORTON and Co., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.
GEORGE OUTRIM, Liverpool-road, Stoke-upon-Trent.
ISAAC NAYLER, Dibdale, near Dudley.
J. WADDINGTON, 109, Milligate, Wigan.
THOMAS REID, 33, Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PATENT WIRE ROPES, ONE-HALF THE COST OF HEMP ROPES.
HENRY J. MORTON AND CO.'S (2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS) PATENT WIRE ROPES, for the use of MINES, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, &c.; one-half the weight of hemp rope, and one-third the cost; one-third the weight of chains, and one-half the cost—in all deep mines these advantages are self-evident.
References to most of the principal colliery owners in the kingdom.
GALVANISED SIGNAL CORDS AND KNOCKER LINES; will not rust or corrode, and not affected by the copper water in mines. Very strong, and not at all liable to break. Prices from 15s. per 100 yards.
PATENT ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per foot.
DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, saving 25 per cent. of fuel.
PATENT BOILER COMPOUND, for bad water.
FAIRBANK'S WEIGHING MACHINES, of all sizes.
GALVANISED IRON ROOFING AND SPOUTING.
PATENT FLEXIBLE STEAM PACKING, 1s. 3d. per lb.
PATENT METALLIC PACKING, 4s. per lb. [than leather.
PATENT AMERICAN DRIVING BANDS, much cheaper and more durable
FLAX HOSE PIPES, for water, &c., one-fourth the price of leather hose.
PATENT GALVANISED AIR-PIPES, for ventilation.
STOCK of MINING and RAILWAY STORES in Liverpool and London:—viz. OILS, GREASES, COTTON WASTE, SPUN YARN, WHITE LEAD, VARNISHES &c.; and at very low prices.—Address, 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.
N.B. Illustrated price list on application.

MOST IMPORTANT TO COLLIERY OWNERS AND COLLIERY MANAGERS.
HENRY J. MORTON AND CO.,
GALVANISED IRONWORKS, 2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS,
beg to call attention to their
IMPROVED SIGNAL BELLS,
especially prepared to meet the requirements of the new Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines. It has met with the decided approval of many large colliery owners and managers. SIMPLE, EFFICIENT, and CHEAP. Price 15s., 17s. 6d., and 20s. each.
BYRAM'S PATENT ANEMOMETER, for testing the ventilation.
Price £3 3s. to £4 4s. each.
STEAM PRESSURE GAUGES, very strong and accurate, £2 and £2 12s. 6d. each.
For further information, apply to
H. J. MORTON AND CO., 2, Basinghall-buildings, Leeds.

FAIRBANK'S IMPROVED PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, for the use of IRONWORKS, COLLIERIES, RAILWAYS, WAREHOUSES, STORES, &c.
The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheapest.
MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS, or WAGONS.
For prices and all other information, apply to
HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANISED IRONWORKS,
2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS.
Patent Asphalted Roofing Felts, Boiler Felts, Galvanised Iron, Mining Stores, &c., in Stock.

PATENT COMBINED GAS WORKS, OF ALL SIZES, for the use of PRIVATE HOUSES, MANSIONS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, COLLIERIES, VILLAGES, MINES, &c.
FIXED COMPLETE, with greatly improved means for purifying, &c.
Works of all sizes, from 10 lights to 500 lights, estimated for. The construction is so simple, that the works can be entrusted to the management of an ordinary labourer or servant. For LIGHTING CORNISH MINES these works are well adapted, and at a cost of one-half below the usual outlay.—Apply to
HENRY J. MORTON AND CO., GALVANISED IRONWORKS,
2, BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS.
SOLE LICENSEES AND AGENTS.

ARNOLD AND SONS, WIRE WORKERS, WEAVERS, AND IRONMONGERS TO HER MAJESTY.
Nos. 9, 12, AND 13, FORE STREET, DEVONPORT, DEVON.
ARNOLD and SONS being MANUFACTURERS of WIRE WORK, can with confidence ensure the strongest and best quality goods to all who entrust orders to their care.
MINES SUPPLIED with Brass and Iron Wire Sieves, Brass Machine Bottoms, Iron Cylinder Sifts, Copper Bottoms, Stamp Grates, Delewing Serges, &c.
MINING MATERIALS of every description supplied on the best terms.
Price Lists sent on application.
ARNOLD and SONS have a very extensive Stock of Furnishing, Navy, Army, and General Ironmongery.—Devonport, Three Doors above the Post-office.

TO ENGINEERS, MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
S. W. SILVER & Co.'s MANUFACTORIES, 66 & 67 CORNHILL & 3 & 4 BISHOPSGATE WITHOUT, LONDON, SILVERTOWN NR. NORTH WOOLWICH.
MANUFACTURERS OF
VULCANIZED AND UNVULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER IN EVERY FORM.
Buffer, Bearing, and Carriage Springs, Valves for Marine and Land Engines, Tubing and other Appliances for Scientific purposes.
ELASTIC CANVAS AND INDIA RUBBER STEAM PACKING, which Wears six times longer, Economises Labour and Tallow, is always Ready for Use, and causes less Friction than any other Packing.
IMPORTERS OF
AMERICAN BELTING, BREWERS' HOSE, &c.
S. W. SILVER and Co., 3 and 4, Bishopsgate-street, opposite London Tavern.

EMIGRATION AND OUTFITS.
EMIGRANTS TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c., can be supplied with every information, from the most reliable sources, by S. W. SILVER and CO., EMIGRATION OUTFITTERS, 3 and 4, Bishopsgate-street, opposite the London Tavern.
PASSAGES to any of the Colonies can be secured through S. W. SILVER and CO. Apply personally or by post at the above address, where the latest information from the Colonies is gratuitously afforded. Letters of credit obtained.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS.—ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 162, 164, and 165, FLEET STREET. BREAKFAST, with joint, 1s. 6d. BEDS, 10s. 6d. per week. DINNERS from Twelve to Eight o'clock; joint and vegetable, 1s. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURTLE SOUP and VENISON DAILY. TABLE D'HOTE at Half-past One and Half-past Five at Two Shillings each. A night porter in attendance.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—For half a century this well-known REMEDY for PULMONARY DISORDERS has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold fields of Australia, the back woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and in the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged ANTIDOTE for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d., and tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London. Retail by all druggists and patent medicine vendors in the world.

THE SECRET INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY.
Just published, price One Shilling; post free, in an envelope, for 13 stamps.
SELF-PRESERVATION; a Medical Treatise on the Cure of Nervous and Generative Debility, resulting from vicious habits acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood, with Practical Observations on the Physiology of Marriage, in its social, moral, and physical relations. To which are added, Remarks on the Wonders of the Microscope in revealing the hidden mysteries "of life within life," and its advantages in detecting, by urinary examination, the cause and effect of every variety of these complaints, with numerous engravings and cases. By SAMUEL LA'MERT, M.D., 37, Bedford-square, London.
Also, by the same Author, price 1s.; free by post for 13 stamps.
The SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, How to Ensure Moral and Physical Happiness.
Published by J. Allen, 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row; and may be had of Mann, 39, Cornhill; Horne, 19, Leicester-square; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; or from the Author, who may be consulted daily, from Eleven till Two, and from Six till Eight, at his residence, 37, Bedford-square, London.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN REMEDY
FOR NERVOUSNESS, RELAXATION, AND EXHAUSTION.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent, and sanctioned by all the great Continental Colleges of Medicine.
DR. DE ROOS' CELEBRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS, are the great European remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity for Society, Study, or Business, Shaking of the Hands and Limbs, Indigestion, Flatulency, Shortness of Breath, Consumptive Habits, Dimness of Sight, Dizziness, Pains in the Head, Eruptions, Blotches, Pimples, Sore Throat, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Scurvy, Scrofula, and all those diseases for which mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. Their almost marvellous powers must be felt to be believed. Hundreds of apparently hopeless cases, which had been given up by the faculty, have been speedily cured, and many thousands have derived almost miraculous relief, when everything else had signally failed.
Price 11s., and four times the quantity 33s. per bottle, obtainable through all medicine vendors; of whom also may be had the "Medical Adviser," 2s. 6d. in sealed envelope; or it may be sent direct from the author for 42 penny stamps.
Advice and medicines sent to any address secure from observation, on receipt of a full detail of the case and the usual fee of £1. Post-office orders payable at the Holborn Office to Walter De Roos, M.D., 10, Berner's-street, Oxford-street, London. Hours for personal consultation daily from Eleven till Four, Sundays excepted.
N.B. Should difficulty arise in procuring the above, enclose the amount per Post-office order, or otherwise, to 10, Berner's-street, and they will be sent securely packed per return.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AN INDISPUTABLE REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.—In the remotest districts of the United Kingdom, the renown of these pills is daily, indeed hourly, sustained. Mr. David Lewis, of Llangefelach, suffered severely from indigestion, and consequent severe pains in the stomach, for six months. The neighbouring medical men failing to cure him, he at length had recourse to Holloway's Pills, by the regular and persevering employment of which all his distressing, and at times unbearable, aches and pains were removed, and he is now perfectly cured.—Sold by all medicine vendors throughout the world; at Prof. Holloway's establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stampa, Constantinople; A. Guidicy, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.		Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack* [S.E.]	2l. 11s. 10d.	£12½	10½ 11½	£18 3 0	£0 2 0	Feb. 2, 1858.
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11¼	4		12 5 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1, 1854.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2l. 6s. 8d.	6¼	7	9 16 6	0 5 0	Dec. 19, 1857.
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20½	70	75	21 0 0	3 0 0	Sept. 4, 1857.
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just*	91¼	180	200	418 5 0	3 0 0	Dec. 15, 1857.
1200	Brightside and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire.	3	3½	3¼ 3¾	3 0 0	3 0 0	Apr. 30, 1856.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7¾	2	2 2½	0 5 0	0 5 0	July 1, 1856.
420	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2½	6		0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 26, 1857.
6600	Bwlch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3l. 1s. 6d.	1	1	0 2 6	0 2 6	July 30, 1856.
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5	5½	5¾ 6¼ xd	0 2 6	0 2 6	Dec. 23, 1857.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	50	55	237 10 0	2 0 0	Nov. 11, 1857.
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4½	6	6½ 7½	0 15 0	0 3 0	June 16, 1856.
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardiganshire	33	55	48	3 0 0	3 0 0	Oct. 4, 1855.
2000	Collacombe (copper) Lamerton	5	16	14 15	2 5 0	0 8 0	Dec. 2, 1857.
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne [S.E.]	20	90	80 85	85 0 0	2 0 0	June 10, 1857.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8	40	40 42½	0 17 0	0 5 0	Jan. 8, 1858.
30000	Craven Moor, Limited (lead), Yorkshire	½	¾		0 0 9	0 0 9	Feb. 28, 1856.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60	160	180	115 0 0	10 0 0	Feb. 11, 1858.
280	Derwent Mines (silver-lead), Durham	300	150	150	132 0 0	10 0 0	Feb. 4, 1858.
1024	Devon Great Consols (cop)., Tavist.* [S.E.]	1	460	460 470	602 0 0	7 0 0	Jan. 22, 1858.
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval†	32¾	17½	18½ 19	16 7 6	1 10 0	Mar. 2, 1857.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	257¾	200	200 225	943 0 0	8 0 0	Oct. 12, 1857.
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	1l. 19s.	1½	1¾ 2¼	0 13 6	0 2 0	Sept. 11, 1857.
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32	100	100	39 0 0	3 0 0	Feb. 11, 1858.
2048	East Falmouth (lead)	2	4	3½ x d	0 7 6	0 2 6	Jan. 25, 1858.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan*	24¼	340	150 200	295 0 0	2 10 0	Dec. 28, 1857.
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	7½	3½	2	0 5 0	0 5 0	Jan. 11, 1854.
5700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow	4l. 14s.	8		3 7 6	0 2 6	Dec. 23, 1857.
1400	Eyam Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire	5	55	54 56	16 13 4	1 0 0	Dec. 26, 1857.
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4	5	3½ 4	41 4 3	0 6 0	Feb. 17, 1857.
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	4	2	2	1 0 8	0 3 3	June 5, 1853.
2000	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	11¼	—	2½	22 0 0	0 5 0	Sept. 5, 1850.
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	13¾	15	10 12	0 7 6	0 7 6	Dec. 21, 1852.
243	Grambler and St. Aubyn (copper)	109½	110	110 120	7 0 0	1 0 0	Jan. 5, 1858.
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.]	2½	15½	16 16½	1 9 6	0 5 0	Dec. 17, 1857.
6666	Great Wheal Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	8½	1½	1¼ 1½	0 5 0	0 5 0	Oct. 22, 1855.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	140		221 10 0	7 10 0	Feb. 27, 1857.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8½	7½	7½	3 15 0	0 12 6	Jan. 28, 1858.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3½	5	5⅜ 5½	2 16 0	0 2 6	Nov. 25, 1856.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	8¾		4 2 6	0 5 0	Jan. 28, 1857.
2560	Isle of Man, Limited (Lead)*	25	42	42	55 17 3	1 0 0	Dec. 16, 1857.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3l. 13s. 6d.	—		380 0 0	5 0 0	Mar. 10, 1851.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000	1000	1420 0 0	50 0 0	June 30, 1857.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	90	80 90	1062 0 0	4 0 0	May 12, 1857.
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	6l. 1s. 11½d.	—	½ 1	0 10 0	0 10 0	Dec. 20, 1855.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18¾	120	120	307 10 0	3 0 0	Feb. 4, 1858.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4l. 10s. 6d.	2½	2	0 5 6	0 3 0	Sept. 7, 1855.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3¾	1½	1¼ 1½	1 7 6	0 5 0	May 29, 1857.
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	3½	½	¾ ½	1 11 0	0 2 6	June 22, 1853.
1800	Minera Mines (Limited), Wrexham	25	90	125	27 2 6	3 0 0	Feb. 11, 1857.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	15½	16 xd	13 7 9	0 12 3	Jan. 7, 1858.
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw, Limited (£2½ shares)	1½	1½	1½ 1½	0 1 6	0 1 6	Apr. 30, 1855.
6400	Nether Hearth, Westmoreland	2s.	1½	1 1½	0 2 0	0 1 0	May 21, 1856.
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down†	50	35		48 0 0	1 0 0	Oct. 17, 1856.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	36l. 10s. 3d.	70	60 70	324 0 0	2 0 0	Dec. 26, 1854.
700	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	11	25	25 27	750 0 0	4 0 0	Sept. 26, 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (cop., tin), Illo.* [S.E.]	nil.	16¼	16½ 17	13 19 0	0 6 0	Oct. 28, 1857.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1½	20	21½ 22½	31 4 0	1 10 0	Oct. 27, 1857.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7¾	2½	2 2½	4 10 0	0 10 0	Apr. 12, 1856.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	100	370	370	244 10 0	20 0 0	Nov. —, 1857.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—		18 11 9	1 0 3	July 11, 1857.
1772	Ditto (Old and ditto)	—	—		0 10 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1, 1857.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant†	20l. 13s. 2d.	67½	77½ 80	70 4 6	4 0 0	Nov. 18, 1857.
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)	11¼	12		0 13 0	0 3 0	Oct. 21, 1857.
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinear*	12	27½	27½ 30	32 10 0	1 10 0	June 8, 1857.
12000	Sortridge Consols (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	6s.	1¼	1¼ 1½ xd	0 11 6	0 1 6	Jan. 26, 1858.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	2½	360	360	500 0 0	8 0 0	Jan. 26, 1858.
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19	285	285	60 0 0	20 0 0	June 18, 1855.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	18	150	150 160	74 0 0	3 0 0	July 28, 1857.
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan* [S.E.]	18l. 18s. 9d.	225	250 260	282 5 0	7 0 0	Jan. 4, 1858.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3l. 12s.	2	1 1½	8 8 6	0 2 6	Dec. 10, 1853.
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just†	23l. 7s. 8d.	15		4 5 0	0 10 0	June 13, 1856.
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	6l. 8s. 4d.	5	4 4½	0 17 6	0 7 6	April 1, 1852.
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper)	2	1½	1½ 1½	0 2 6	0 1 0	Sept. 14, 1857.
470	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	16	32	35	915 0 0	1 0 0	Nov. 19, 1857.
9600	Tamar Consols (sil.-lead), Beeralston [S.E.]	4½	1	1 1½	4 13 6	0 2 6	Feb. 7, 1856.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9	4¼	4¼ 4½	8 3 6	0 5 0	April 13, 1857.
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11½	13	14 16	1 15 0	1 0 0	Feb. 21, 1854.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	42½	65	55 65	4677 15 0	5 0 0	June 4, 1855.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	15½	20	15	403 13 6	2 10 0	Apr. 29, 1851.
4000	Tretoil (copper, tin), Bodmin	1l. 3s. 6d.	1½	¾ 1½	0 5 0	0 5 0	July 8, 1856.
4096	Treweatha (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2½	⅞	1 1½	1 12 0	0 3 0	April 2, 1857.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	85	50	20	55 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 20, 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap [S.E.]	40	115	110	61 5 0	2 0 0	Feb. 12, 1856.
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	⅝	1¼	1¾ 1½	0 3 9	0 0 6	June 12, 1857.
512	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	23l. 7s. 8d.	40	34½ 35½	2 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 22, 1857.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	1½	25	24 25	12 18 0	0 8 0	Jan. 27, 1858.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard [S.E.]	20	110	110 120	285 5 0	2 0 0	Sept. 23, 1857.
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	£10 7	100	110 120	22 0 0	2 0 0	July 20, 1857.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth†	2l. 11s. 7d.	2	2 3	33 1 9	0 10 0	April 8, 1857.
400	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne*	38½	305	320 325	102 10 0	8 0 0	Dec. 15, 1857.
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	8	3½	3	6 10 0	0 10 0	Oct. 25, 1855.
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6	5		2 0 0	1 0 0	Nov. 14, 1855.
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5½	200	230 240	478 10 0	4 0 0	Feb. 2, 1858.
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth* [S.E.]	5	295	330 350	857 10 0	7 10 0	Jan. 19, 1858.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	250	230 250	42 0 0	3 0 0	Oct. 26, 1857.
5000	Wheal Fortescue (copper), Bodmin	nil.	⅜		0 2 4	0 1 6	Jan. 14, 1856.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50	80		2385 10 0	10 0 0	Feb. 11, 1858.
1024	Wheal Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	4s.	½	½	0 2 0	0 2 0	Feb. 24, 1857.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3½	17½	15 17½	8 10 0	1 10 0	Oct. 16, 1857.
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4½	4	3½ 4	0 6 0	0 3 0	Mar. 24, 1857.
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	£1 7 2	12½	13¼ 13¾	6 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 17, 1857.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	18		31 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 5, 1856.
448	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant†	19¾	65	66 68	84 0 0	2 0 0	Nov. 25, 1857.
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot† [S.E.]	8	46	46 47	32 7 6	2 5 0	Dec. 15, 1857.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	300	300	220 13 0	5 0 0	Aug. 2, 1857.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	31½	20		40 10 0	3 0 0	Aug. 23, 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne*	107	150	125 135	286 10 0	2 0 0	Oct. 12, 1857.
1040	Wheal Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	4½	24	23 24	31 10 0	2 0 0	Jan. 26, 1857.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	11½	2	2	10 2 6	0 7 6	Jan. 11, 1854.
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ive†	1l. 9s.	5½	5¼ 5½	2 12 6	0 2 6	Dec. 22, 1857.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	38½	42½	28 15 6	1 10 0	Jan. 14, 1858.

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.		Last Paid.
10000	Alten and Quænangen Un. (cop.), Norway	£16½	6	6 6½	4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 21, 1853.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	125	125	190 0 0	5 0 0	Dec. 2, 1857.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40	41	39 41	86 12 0	1 0 0	Jan. 26, 1858.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16	12	12 13	5 8 0	0 10 0	May 9, 1856.
20000	General Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20	16½	16¼ 16¾	10 5 0	0 15 0	July 7, 1857.
15000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3	8½	8¾ 9¼	5 2 2	0 5 0	Dec. 24, 1857.
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1¾	1½	½ 1	0 6 3	0 2 0	May 25, 1857.
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1	¾	⅝ ¾ xd	0 5 0	0 1 0	Jan. 29, 1858.
10000	Pontgibaud (silver-lead), France [S.E.]	20	5	5 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	June 26, 1855.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	16¾	2¼	2 2¼	33 0 0	1 5 0	July 12, 1848.
11000	St. John del Rey	15	12½	12¾	35 7 6	1 0 0	June 19, 1857.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28¼	4½	4½ 4¾	1 16 6	0 4 0	Feb. 14, 1853.
88676	North British Australasian [S.E.]	1	¾	¾ ⅞	0 2 8	0 1 0	June 29, 1857.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
20000	Australian [S.E.]	7½	⅝	¾ ⅞
60000	Chancellorsville Freehold	1	1s.	
50000	Clarendon Consols [S.E.]	½	4s.	4s 4s 6d
53040	Cologne Mining Company	£1 4	⅝	¼
350000	Copper Miners of Eng. [S.E.] Stock		28	26 28
12000	Ditto, Pref., 7½ per cent. [S.E.]	25	27	27
25000	Fortuna	2	1½	1¾ 1⅞
2309	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany	4	1½	1
25000	Liberty, Virginia	1	—	
40000	London and Virginia	17s.	—	
80000	Mount Carbon (coal), Virginia.	1	—	½
60000	New Granada [S.E.]	1	⅝	¼ ⅝
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden	½	1	1
200000	Nouveau Monde [S.E.]	1	½	½
100000	Port Phillip	1	⅜	⅜
6000	Rossie and Canada Lead	6	—	
47795	Strathalbyn (Limited)	1	—	
7820	Ditto, Preference, 10 per cent.	1	—	
35125	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	17s.	17s.	17s.
75000	Wildberg (sil.-lead, copper)	2	1	¼ ½

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
6000	Abbey Consols (lead), Cardigan.	18s. 6d.	1¼	1
10000	Angarrack (copper)	1	1	1¼ 1⅜
256	Antron Consols	£6 12 3	8	
10000	Arundell (cop.), near Ashburton	2	—	
1000	Ashburton United	2	2½	2½
899	Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	£5 3 6	1	1¼ 1½
4000	Ballyvirgin, Co. Clare	£2 3	3¼	
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	⅝	—	¾ 1
1000	Barf (lead), Keswick	1¼	2½	2⅝ 2¾
6000	Basset Graze United (cop.), Kea	1½	—	
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	18s.	⅞	¾ ⅞
2200	Benderg (Limited)	1	1	1
250	Berriow Consols	£13 16	10	8
5000	Boiling Well (cop.), Gwithian	3	1¾	1½
6000	Bolenowe (copper)	£1 17 6	⅝	
1258	Boscaswell	—	—	5 5½
1120	Bridford Consols	£8 8	7¼	7¼
4000	Brook Wood, Buckfastleigh	¾	1	1
2000	Bryn-y-Fedwen (lead)	3½	1	
6000	Buckland Consols (copper)	½	¼	¼
6380	Buller and Basset United	2¼	3	
1200	Buller and Bertha (copper)	£2 2	1½	1 1½
5000	Cae-Cynon, Cardiganshire	10s. 6d.	⅜	
600	Calcot Hall (lead), Limited	10	—	
2000	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	6¾	⅜	1 1½
1000	Camborne Consols	14	7	4
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Frances	3¾	1½	1½
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	11	6½	7 7½
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	£12 7 3	16	16
2580	Carmarthen United (lead)	2½	2½	4
4370	Carnewas (lead, cop.), Mawgan	13s.	1	¾
7900	Carrack Dews United, St. Ives	2½	—	
1055	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	11	2	2½ 3½
6400	Carvath United, St. Austell	2¾	1	
6400	Castell (lead and blende), Card.	11s. 6d.	⅝	¼ ½
12000	Catherine and Jane Consols	½	½	⅜
6000	Cefn Gwyn (sil.-ld.), Cardigan.	1	⅜	
6000	Chollacot Consols (copper)	3s. 6d.	⅜	½
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	£24 0 6	6	6 6¼
8000	Clowance Wood, Crowan	½	—	⅜ ½
2450	Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	£16 10 9	5	4½ 5
256	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	43	175	175 185
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardigansh.	7½	8	10
6000	Cwm Sebon (Limited)	£2 6 6	1½	1¼ 1½
1000	Daren (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	6	5	4½ 5
4096	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	£4 6 3	13½	15
3907	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	19s.	½	½
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	£5 5	—	
10000	Devon Great Elizabeth (copper)	£1 2	—	2½ 2½
4566	Devon Wheal Buller	£1 18 6	¾	¾ ⅞
4315	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	£6 4 4	3¾	—
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	£12 6 6	13½	10 12
256	Eaglebrook, Llanphangel, Card.	40	20	13 15
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	£1 13 1	2¼	2½ 2¾
85	East Balleswidden, Sancreed	19½	17	20
512	East Basset (copper), Redruth	29½	100	105
1024	East Buller (copper), Redruth	13	2¾	2¾ 3

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
6144	East Caradon (copper)	2½	1½	
6000	East Cornwall Cons. (tin & cp.)	2½	3	2½ 3
5200	East Fowey Consols (copper)	1½	⅝	⅜
5500	East Frongoch	16s. 6d.	—	¾
4096	East Gonamena (copper)	1s. 3d.	¼	
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	£3 19 6	1¼	1½ 1¾
5000	East Hender (copper), Crowan.	½	½	½
6000	East Kitt Hill (tin), Calstock	¾	1½	1¼ 1¾
4096	East Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	¼	2½	1¾ 2¼
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwinear	£1 3 6	⅜	¾ 1
1000	East Rosewarne (tin), Crowan	½	¾	1
7750	East Sortridge	3s.	⅜	
9000	East Tamar (sil.-ld.), Beerferris	£2 16 6	¾	⅝ ¾
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth.	47	60	60 70
1000	East Trefusis (copper)	£3 17 10	5	4 5
119	East Wheal Agar	67	—	10
6000	East Wheal Clifford (cop.), Kea	2	1¼	1¼
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Devon	£4 6	—	2 2½
10000	East Wheal Robert (copper)	⅝	½	¾
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock.	£4 11	3¾	4¼ 4¾
5000	Fee Donald (lead)	8s. 6d.	⅝	½
512	Forest (copper), Illogan	6	4	4
5000	Fox Tor Alvenny (t. &c.), Limit.	5	3	
5000	Frank Mills, Devon	£3 8 6	4	3 4
5000	Fee Donald (lead)	6	4	4
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	£2 13 6	¾	¾ 1
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	£3 9 6	⅝	1
6000	Gellirheiron (sil.-ld.), Cardigan	1	⅝	
1024	Gilmar (tin), St. Erth	£6 16 6	⅜	¾
4096	Great Caradon (copper)	¼	⅜	⅜ ⅝
30000	Great Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	1	⅜	⅜ ⅝
4000	Great Dowgas (tin, &c.), St. Aust.	5½	3	3 4
15000	Great Hewas United (tin)	£1 17	¾	1 1¼
13864	Great Onslow Con., Camelford.	1	⅜	½
1024	Gt. Sheba Con., Stoke Climsland	24½	5	4½ 5
12000	Great Sortridge, Whitchurch	6s. 6d.	—	
14000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun.	1	1	1¼
5120	Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.]	£11 10 5	4½	5¼ 5¾
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	£3 10 6	¾	¾ 1
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop. & tin), Kenwyn	7	7	7
1024	Gt. Wheal Fortune, Breage	£25 13 10	7	3½ 4½
3000	Gwinear Consols (copper)	5	4	
8634	Gwydyr Park Consols, Llanrwst	8s. 3d.	⅜	⅜
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal	104½	2	
8192	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.), Calstock	1¾	¾	⅝ 1
1200	Herward Un. & Brynford Hall	£6 15	7½	5
5000	Holmbush (ld., cop.), Callington	4½	2	1¾ 2
6000	Huckworthy Bridge (copper)	5s. 6d.	½	⅜ ⅝
5000	Kelly Bray (ld., cp.), Callington	£3 19 6	1½	2¼ 2½
2048	Keneggy, (cop., &c.) Breage	£1 4 7	—	2
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	£1 9 6	1	
6500	Kinnerton (lead), Salop	£1 3	—	1½
6000	Lady Bertha (copper) [S.E.]	18s. 6d.	1½	1¼
1024	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	£12 16 3	3½	4¼ 4½
1024	Lelant Consols (tin)	27	1½	1 1¼
4474	Lambest Consols (silver-lead)	4s.	¼	6s. 6d.
12000	Llandudno (copper)	1½	¾	¾ 1
4096	Mainstone (lead), Salop	1½	¼	
12000	Maria Consols (silver-lead)	1	1	1
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	£13 16 6	2½	2½ 2¼
7500	Mixon Great Con. (cop.), Leek	£1 19 2	1	
16000	Mold (lead), Limited	½	½	½
10000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton.	£1 4	⅜	⅜
4157	Mount's Bay Consols, Marazion	4¼	¼	⅜
128	Mulberry Hill (tin), Lanivet	2	—	3½
64	Nant-ar-Nelle, Llandovery	31	20	5
320	Nent Force (lead), Alston	1	1½	½
6400	New Crow Hill (lead)	1¾	1¾	1¾ 2
2400	New Machno Slate and Slab Co.	10	9	
8000	New Treleigh Consols, Redruth	½	½	¾
4000	New Wh. Vor and E. Wh. Metal	1½	3	2½ 3
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	£12 13 6	3½	3
2000	North Downs (cop.), Redruth	5¼	1½	1⅜ 1½
256	North Fowey (copper)	4¾	¾	
2500	North Frances (cop.) [S.E.]	7½	10½	10½
1356	North Grambler, Redruth	1¼	1	1½
120	North Laxey (lead)	50	55	55
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	6½	3¾	3¾ 4¼
512	North Penhaldarva (tin)	1¼	5	5
1024	North Rosewarne, Gwinear	⅜	¼	
3896	North Tavy (copper), Buckland	¼	¾	¾ 1
1024	North Wheal Busy	£8 0 5	2½	2 3
1128	North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	£7 18 4	4½	4½ 5
1021	No. Wh. Gilbert (cop.), St. Erth	£1 19	2	
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	2½	3	3 3¾
4240	North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	£2 9	⅜	⅜ ¾
2400	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1½	1	
4096	North Wh. Wrey Cons., St. Ive	11s.	1½	¾ ¼
4096	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	£3 18	3	3½
1000	Old Tincroft (tin), Lelant	¼	1¼	1½
600	Old Tolgus United (cop.), Redr.	50	54	53 55
5538	Old Trewether Consols	£1 5 6	—	½
256	Old Wheal Basset (cop.), Illogan	10½		20
10000	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	2½	1	1 1½
36820	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	£1 7 6	⅜	⅜
5000	Pencorse Consols, St. Enoder	2½	1¾	1¾
4945	Pendeen Consols, St. Just	£1 18 6	4¾	4¾
512	Penhaldarva (tin)	4¼	25	50 55
4096	Penharget and Wheal Wrey	1	—	¾ 1
4228	Penquean, St. Breock	1	⅜	
1200	Penstruthal (copper)	£13 9 3	12	12
100	Pentre Lygan	20	22	
1160	Perran St. George (copper, tin)	21½	8	5
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	6	12	12
2048	Ponterwyd (lead), Cardigan	£3 10	1	1½
2400	Porkellis United (tin) [S.E.]	9	5	4 5
560	Pwll-y-Wheel (lead), Mold	£7 12	12	12
4096	Queen of Dart, Ashburton	½	1½	¾
12000	Redmoor (copper and tin)	—	⅜	⅜ ⅝
10000	Rheidol United Mine	£1 8 6	1¼	
6000	Rosewall Hill & Ransom United	2	3	2½ 3
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	2½	4½	4 4½

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.
4096	Rosewarne Consols	£1 16	4
5000	Round Hill (silver-lead), Salop	1½	⅝
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	£4 2	5
12000	Sortridge & Bedford, Tavistock.	13s. 10d.	4½d.
6400	South Buller and W. Penstruthal	½	2½
6000	South Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.]	£2 6 6	5
6000	South Clifford United, Gwennap	½	1½
6144	S. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Camb.	11s. 6d.	¾
3502	South Crenver (copper)	5¼	1½
6000	South Cuddra (copper)	13s. 6d.	1
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarther Con.	£1 10 6	3
256	South Garras, St. Clement	26	45
2000	South Gorland	5	4
2000	South Herland and Relistian	1	2
6000	South Hingston (tin), Calstock.	2s.	⅜
6000	South Lady Bertha (copper)	¼	⅜
512	South Penhaldarva (tin)	3	3½
1024	South Providence (tin), Sithney	£3 7	7
1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	£1 18 10	8
1024	So. Wh. Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	£5 1 10	6
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	7	10
6000	South Wheal Wrey	1s. 6d.	¼
5208	St. Austell Consols (tin, &c.)	£3 6	2¼
920	Stray Park (copper and tin)	£6 5 3	4½
6000	Sunny Side (lead & iron) Durham	1	2
1800	Swanpool (lead), Budock	£11 18 7	2½
2900	Tavy Con. (cp.), near Tavistock	£5 11 6	1
6400	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	£1 11 6	¼
1000	Tokenbury Consols, Liskeard	£10 2	1
6000	Tolvadden (cop.), Marazion	—	6¾
1024	Trebarvah (cop.), Perranuthnoe	£8 5	3¼
5000	Treburgett Crowan (Limited)	5	5
2048	Trehane (silv.-lead), Menheniot	¾	⅝
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	£4 8 6	5
6000	Treluckey (copper), Cuby	2s.	¼
4000	Tresellyn (tin & cop.), Altarnun	1	—
2048	Trevelyan (tin, cop.), St. Hilary		6¼
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere	£3 13 6	1
6000	Trevone Consols, Padstow	2s.	—
1024	Trevoole, Crowan, Cornwall	10	10½
6400	Trewane United (silver-lead)	1½	1¾
6400	Tyne Head (silver-lead)	¼	⅜
4000	Tyn-y-Worglodd (slate), Carna.	5	4½
10000	Tyn-y-berth (slate), Talyllyn	1½	⅜
6000	Virtuous Lady and Wh. Bedford	⅜	¼
5085	United Mines (cop., &c.), Tavis.	1	⅜
200	Waenlas (lead), Denbigh	7½	—
960	Wendron United Mines (tin)	£1 14	2
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	£33 17 11	32
2000	West Crinnis & Regent United.	4½	4
1080	West Cupid	2¼	3½
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin, cop.).	7	6
6000	West Grenville (copper)	½	¼
25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	1¼	⅜
854	West Porkellis (tin), Wendron.	½	⅜
1024	West Rosewarne United (cop.)	5	5½
256	West Sharp Tor (cop.), Rellaton	40	40
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	2	5
1024	W. Ting Tang (cop.), Gwennap	¼	1
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	43½	20
10000	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	£2 10 6	—
2560	West Wheal Reeth (tin)	1	—
500	West Wheal Towan	40	—
4000	Wheal Addams (copper & lead)	11s.	1½
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	£1 19	3
1024	Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	2	¾
12000	Wheal Bray (copper), Altarnun	£1 2	¾
256	Wheal Cherry	5	—
512	Wheal Clinton (lead)	12	15
512	Wheal Coates	5	—
1024	Wheal Constance (silver-lead)	4½	4
4096	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	£4 2	¼
5120	Wheal Cupid (copper), Redruth	3¼	3
4096	Wheal Edward, Calstock [S.E.]	5½	7¼
6000	Wheal Eliza (cop.), Whitchurch	—	⅜
1024	Wheal Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes	£4 2	2½
1000	Wheal Emily (cop.), Gwithian.	2	3
4000	Wh. Emma (cop.), Buckfastleigh	½	6
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	£17 3 6	10
720	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	20½	8
1536	Wheal Gill (copper)	18	⅝
4000	Wheal Glynn	£2 3	1
6000	Wheal Grenville (lead)	£4 15 6	1½
5000	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	3¾	⅜
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	£3 10 6	⅜
1000	Wheal Hender (cop.), Crowan	£2 12	2
6000	Wheal Jewel (cop.), St. Hilary.	¼	—
6000	Wheal Lopes (copper), Devon	16s.	1
4800	Wheal Ludcott (lead)	£2 10 8	1¼
1024	Wheal Margery (tin and copper)	£11 13	8½
5120	Wheal Marshall, St. Cleer	1	1
6000	Wh. Mary Emma (tin), Lydford	4s.	—
3000	Wh. Maudlin (cop.), Lanivery.	3	1½
300	Wheal Morgan, Llandovery	5	10
128	Wheal Polmear, St. Austell	32½	33
3900	Wheal Pollard (copper)	15s. 8d.	¾
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	£2 5 6	⅜
4096	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	£1 18 9	1½
4096	Wheal Tallack, St. Agnes	19s.	⅜
6000	Wheal Tehidy (cop.), Illogan	£2 5	2⅜
1024	Wheal Thomas, Perran Porth	2	4¾
4000	Wheal Treeby (tin)	½	½
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwenn.	21¾	7
3102	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	£8 19	2¼
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	£26 7	7½
1024	Wheal Venton (silv.-lead), Lisk.	6¾	3
1024	Wheal Wagstaff, St. Erth		—
4096	Wh. Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	£5 16 6	⅜
6000	Whitchurch Consols (copper)	1	⅝
5000	Willow Bank (lead), Limited	21s.	¾
4096	Wrey Consols, Buckfastleigh	6s. 9d.	2
4096	Yarner (copper), Devon	1¼	1½

, Those mines with [S.E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange.

Mining Companies Incorporated with Limited Liability.

	Nom. cap.	Share.	Bus. done.
Acadian Charcoal Iron (6l. paid)	£200000	£6	6
Anglo-French Porcelain	64000	20	
Ballymoneen Copper	20000	2	
Bangor Slate	85000	50	
Bavarian Coal	20000	25	
Berehaven	2000	1	
Bog Mining	30000	£1 10	1½
Bon Accord Copper (10s. paid)	75000	1	⅜
Brazilian Land and Mining	50000	5	
Brenkburne Iron and Coal	60000	20	
Bristol and Forest of Dean	25000	1	
Broadmoor	20000	28	
Bronfloyd (4l. 5s. paid)	8000	4	5 5½
Brynglas Silver-Lead	6000	£1 10	
Bute Merthyr Steam Coal	50000	20	
Cambrian Slate	17000	25	
Cardigan South Bog Mining	6000	1	
Castell Lead Mining	6000	1	
Central Italian Copper	50000	2	
Cheesewring Granite	9600	300	
China Clay	10000	50	
Chirk Castle	16000	250	
Clara Silver-Lead (2l. 3s. 6d. paid)	8000	4	2¼
Coed Mawr Pool	20000	5	
College Mines, Ireland (2s. paid)	3000	5s.	5s. 6s.
Copiapo Smelting	100000	10	10 12
Cornwall Great Consolidated Lead, &c.	24000	2	
Cwmdyle Copper	2000	50	
Dale	21000	1	
Dalrhiew (2l. 10s. paid)	15000	5	
Dolwen Lead	5000	1	
Dun Mountain Copper	75000	1	⅜ 1½
East Goldscope Mining	4096	2	
East Indian Coal	150000	10	10
English Ridge, Newfoundland (10s. pd.)	2000	1	5
Esgair Llee Mining	10200	10	11 11½
Exhall Coal	50000	10	
Forest of Dean and South Wales Iron	250000	10	
Fort Bowen, New	35000	1	
Garnett and Moseley Gold Mining	50000	1	
Great Barrier Land, Harbour, & Mining	50000	5	5¼ 5½
Great Caradon Slate	12000	1	
Great Northern Mining	12000	1	
Great Welsh Union Slate	250000	5	
Great Wheal Martha	10000	1	
Harwood	6400	1	
Hendre	16000	250	
Hennock Black Ore	800	10s.	1½
Hopton Wood Stone	18000	50	
Island of Anglesea Coal and Coke	50000	5	
Krautscheid	6000	10s.	
Levant Mineral	250000	10	
Little Down and Ebber Rocks	50000	2	2 2¼
Liverpool and Pwllheli Granite	15000	10	
Llangollen Slate and Slab	30000	100	
Llangynog United Mining	30000	5	
Llwynmalees Mining	12800	10	12 12½
Loughtea Slate, Tipperary (1l. 8s. pd.)	£10000	£2	1

	Nom. cap.	Share.
Low Furness Iron and Steel	60000	10
Machynlleth Park Copper	2000	1
Manchester and Festiniog Slate and Slab	75000	10
Maria Anna and Steinbank Coal	160000	10
Maria Consols Silver-Lead	13200	1
Merryfield Mining	30000	1
Metallurgic	23400	100
Midland Mining	5250	5
Millom Mining	6000	1
Mount Gabriel Mineral	10000	10
Nant-y-Car (2l. 13s. 4d. paid)	12000	4
Newfoundland Mining Assoc. (1s. paid)	50000	—
New Holtzappel Mining	5000	1
New Machno Slate and Slab	3200	10
North Staffordshire Coal and Iron	20000	100
Okehampton	10000	1
Old Park Iron Company	100000	12
Oola	4000	£1 10
Osom's Hill	20000	5
Paragon and Spero Coal	20000	10
Park Hill	6800	100
Patent Gold Washing	2000	100
Penclawdd Colliery	16000	50
Pen-y-Rhiew Colliery	25000	10
Piedmontese	65000	1
Pwll yr Engine Colliery	2500	1
Quartz Reduction	50000	1
Redhill Mining	600	10
Rhosydd Slate Company	50000	5
Ritton Castle Mining (1l. 4s. 6d. pd.)	10000	2
River Tamar Copper	10000	1
Rotherham and Masboro' Coal	60000	25
Ruabon Coal Company	10000	10
Ruardean Colliery (5s. paid)	15000	1
St. Helen's Alkali	33000	6
Severn Mines	—	—
Shrewsbury and Shropshire Coal	7000	10
Shropshire Blackwood	1000	5
Smittergill Head Lead	4000	100
South Bog Lead (5l. 2s. paid)	8450	£6 10
South-West of Ireland Mining	15000	£2 10
Staffordshire Iron Ore	6000	100
Stoney Way	1000	1
Stragdale	7000	1
Talargoch Mining	44000	10
Taliesin Silver-Lead	25000	5
Tassan Mining	20000	1
Turk's Head (10s. paid)	2000	1
Tyne Head	6400	1
Victoria Foundry	50000	50
Wadhurst Ironstone	2000	5
Westbury Iron	18000	1500
Wharfedale Mining	4000	10s.
Wheal Henry, Helvellyn, Lead	6000	1
Whitby Iron	20000	10
Workington Hematite Iron Company	25000	500
Worthing (13s. paid)	100000	£1

, Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forward[...] alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines—in fact, mining [...] mation of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

London: Printed by Richard Middleton, and published by Henry English (the proprietor), at their offices, No. 26, [...] Street, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—February 13, 1858